

The Canadian Builder and Carpenter

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Who publish : The Canadian Manufacturer, The Canadian Clay-Worker, Motoring, Good Roads of Canada, The Machinist, The Dealer and Contractor, Canadian Hardware Journal, Canadian Furniture World, The Retail Grocer and Provisioner, The Retail Druggist of Canada, and The Canadian Nurse.



You
Buy A

SIMONDS

(Pronounced SI-MONDS)

HAND SAW

the next time you
want a good saw

and see for yourself what a remarkably satisfactory saw it really is. You can get an excellent saw made of Simonds own crucible steel, fitted with a fine grain polished applewood handle for \$2.50. Ask your Hardware Dealer. Every saw absolutely guaranteed. Send for free copy of "Simonds Guide for Carpenters."

Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited

Vancouver, B. C. St. Remi St. & Acorn Ave.
Montreal

St. John, N. B.

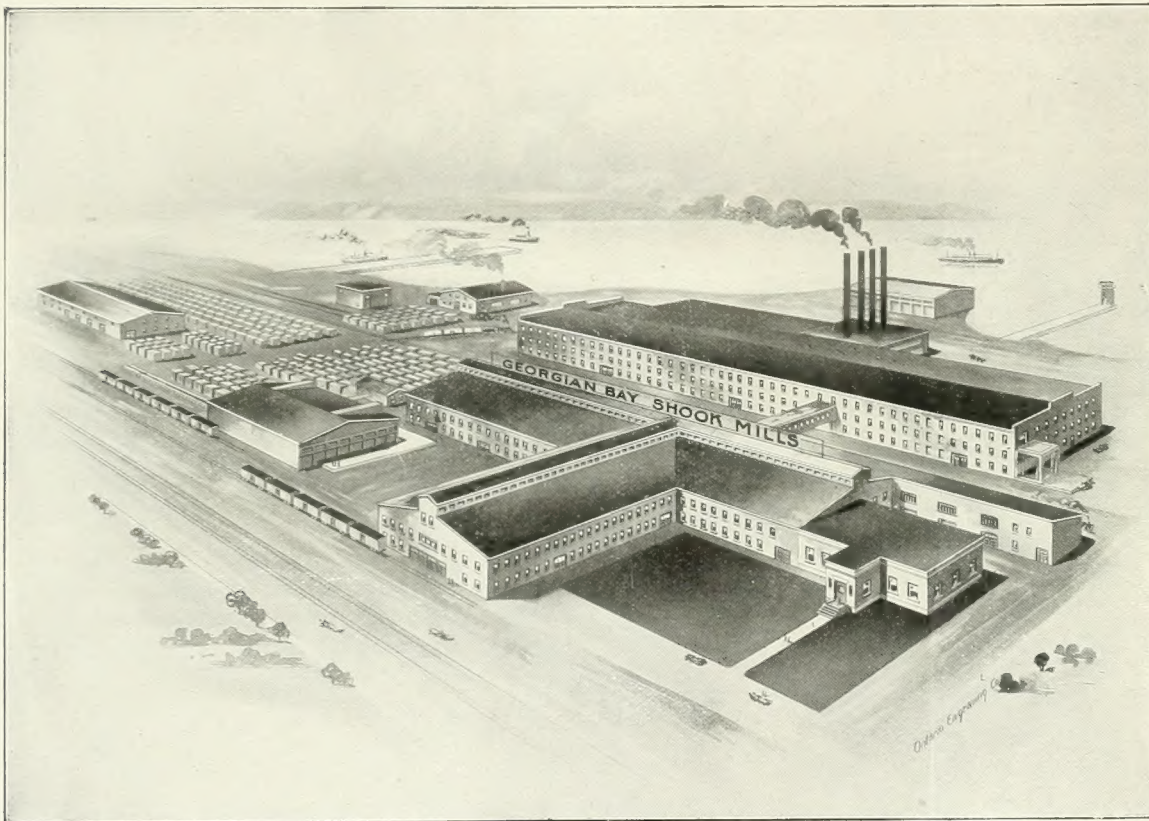
Midland Planing Mill Products

Made-in-Canada Goods

Clear Canadian
Red Pine
Birch
Beech
Ash

☐ To encourage the use of these Canadian Native Woods, we have samples of the above, in a variety of finishes, calculated to show their beauty and convince the most doubtful.

☐ The prices are quite as reassuring.



☐ Do not forget that we cover all territory with good competent salesmen, who will be glad to specially call on you at any time.

Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Limited

MANUFACTURERS FROM THE TREE TO THE FINISHED PRODUCT

Midland, Ontario

Midland Planing Mill Products

The Leading Stock Lines

Mixed Cars

Send in your lists of materials required for any building, plain or high-class.

We supply:—

Hemlock Studding, Joists and Rafters
Sheeting for Walls and Roof
Cornice
Strapping, Bonds and Bridging
Underflooring
Shingles and Lath
Frames and Sash
Doors, Solid or Veneered
Trim in Soft or Hard Woods
Flooring in Pine, Oak, Maple, Birch or Beech
Verandah Columns, solid or built
Newels and Turnings
Stairs, all ready to set up
Panelling in any wood
Kitchen Cupboards or Cabinets

We have our own saw mill.

We are located right in the lumber district.

We make all our own factory mill work.

We manufacture all our own hardwood flooring.

We build all our own veneered doors.

Our Planing Mills are thoroughly equipped.

Our dry kilns are up-to-date.

We buy nothing manufactured and stand back of all our goods with a positive guarantee.

Is this not good reason why you are perhaps missing a chance to buy *better goods* at a *lower price*, if you fail to send us your lists—and let us quote you *delivered prices*?

TEAR OFF AND MAIL US THIS REQUEST

I have a list for prices.....

I require an estimate for prospective work.....

Send your representative without obligation to me.

NAME

ADDRESS.....

Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Limited

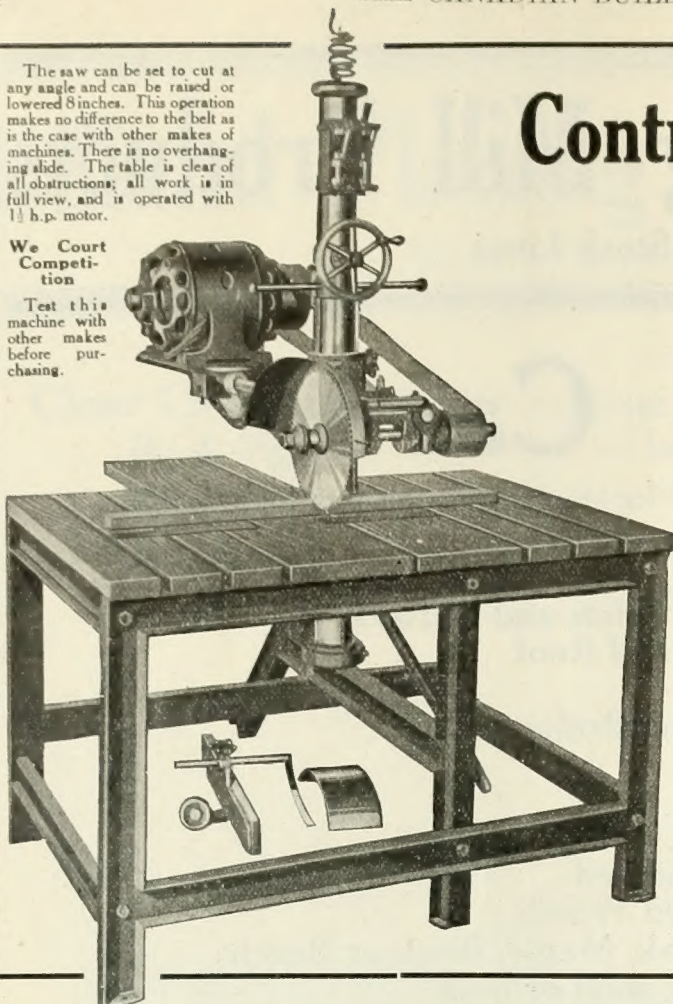
MANUFACTURERS FROM THE TREE TO THE FINISHED PRODUCT

Midland, Ontario

The saw can be set to cut at any angle and can be raised or lowered 8 inches. This operation makes no difference to the belt as is the case with other makes of machines. There is no overhanging slide. The table is clear of all obstructions; all work is in full view, and is operated with 1 1/2 h.p. motor.

We Court Competition

Test this machine with other makes before purchasing.



Contractors and Builders

Get a

100 to 500% Guaranteed Saving

Actual Results Guaranteed or No Sale.
Used Wherever Electricity is Available.

The "Hutchinson Combination Woodworker"

Complete with motor

Patented in U. S. A., January 16, 1912. Also in England, Australia and France. Other patents pending.

This machine is no toy—it will cut a 4 in.—16 in. timber without any trouble. Cuts at any angle.

It is particularly adapted for the following every-day work in any carpenter shop or building under construction. Cutting Studs, Rafters, Braces, Boring for Dowelling, Tenoning, Dadoing, Pulley Stiles, Window Sills and Door Jambs, Routing, Stair Stringers, Mitreing of any kind, Tool Grinding, etc., and can be set to suit any of these purposes in one minute, and once set will do as much work in an hour as a carpenter will do in a day.

A Portable Woodworker for use wherever wood is to be part of the construction. Allows more work to be done with fewer skilled carpenters. Saves money from the day it starts.

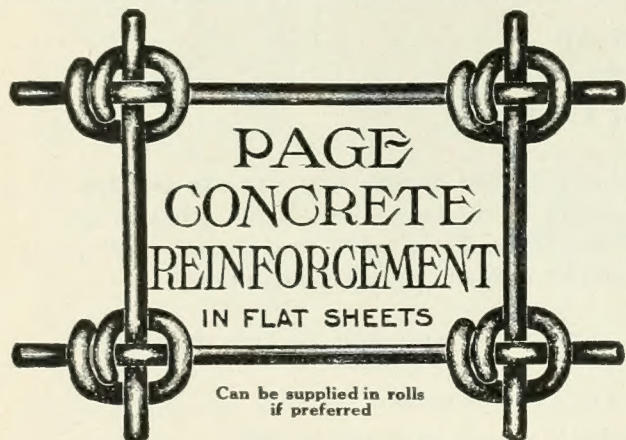
When enquiring as to price be sure to state whether your electric current is Direct or Alternating. If Direct, state the volts; if Alternating, the phase, cycle and volts.

Write for Circular

M. HUTCHINSON

99 Sherbourne St.

TORONTO, ONT.



**PAGE
CONCRETE
REINFORCEMENT
IN FLAT SHEETS**

Can be supplied in rolls
if preferred

For Concrete Road Pavement, Walks and Building Floors

We are the originators of this wire reinforcement in flat sheets, and it is coming into universal use wherever introduced. We have supplied many carloads of it this past season.

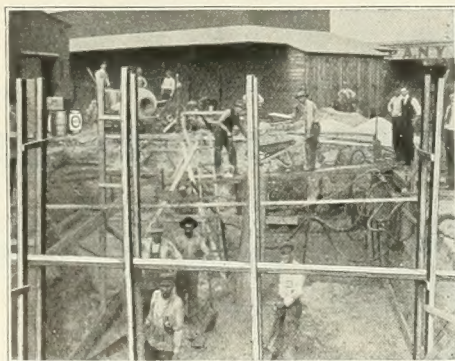
The standard mesh for road pavement is 6 x 12 inches; for bridges and building floors, the standard is 3 x 6 inches. All sheets 4 feet wide, and any length specified that can be loaded in cars.

Samples will be sent upon request.

We also supply Iron Fences, Fire Escapes, Office Wire Work, and all kinds of Builders' Wire and Iron Work.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited

Dept. 21-a
1137 King St. W. 505 Notre Dame St. W. 87 Church St. 39 Dock St.
TORONTO MONTREAL WALKERVILLE ST. JOHN, N.B.



Let us help solve your waterproofing problems

A Difficult Waterproofing Problem

A USER SAYS:—"We used Ceresit Waterproofing Compound in the basement of our new office building. We have about 4 1/2 feet of water pressure in our boiler pit and are about 2 1/2 feet below sewer level. Our basement is as dry as a bone. We can well recommend Ceresit and appreciate the assistance given by your engineers." You need not be itate to contract for any waterproofing job, no matter how difficult, if you use Ceresit Waterproofing Compound.

When you buy Ceresit you get not only the best waterproofer but you get the full co-operation of our engineering department and the benefit of our long experience.

Canadian Sales Agents

W. K. MacDonald Co., Toronto W. B. Poucher, Edmonton, Alta. E. G. Cullen, Vancouver, B.C.
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Walker's Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Whitlock-Riddell Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Ceresit Waterproofing Co., 982 Westminster Bldg., Chicago

B.B.L. HIGH GRADE PLANING MILL PRODUCTS

¶ We specialize in *Doors, Sash and Mouldings* and make only the *Highest Grade of Planing Mill Products*. Special attention given to *Mixed Car Lots*.

¶ Call us by Telephone and if you place an order, we pay the charges and have our representative call on you if you wish.

BENSON & BRAY, LIMITED, MIDLAND, ONT.

Telephones: DAY, No. 141. EVENING, No. 247 or 41

PEDLAR'S "PERFECT" PRODUCTS MADE IN CANADA

Fire-Proof

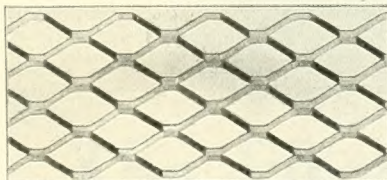
Rust-Proof

Vermin-Proof

FOR entire satisfaction in the binding of cement and plaster to flat surfaces, we confidently recommend **Pedlar's "Perfect" Expanded Metal Lath**. Made in our own shops from the very highest grade special unpickled sheet metal, and supplied either painted or galvanized. Insures longer life and perfect fire protection, with warmer buildings in winter and cooler in summer.

For your buildings, along with **Pedlar's "Perfect" Lath**, use **Pedlar's Metal Wall Ties** for bonding brick or veneer walls — **Pedlar's Steel Wall Plugs** — with the bull dog grip — and **Pedlar's Steel Corner Bead** insuring rigidity and accuracy.

Large stocks always on hand for immediate shipment.



Pedlar's "PERFECT" Expanded Metal Lath

Write nearest branch for Illustrated
Booklet "C. B."

The Pedlar People, Limited

Established 1861

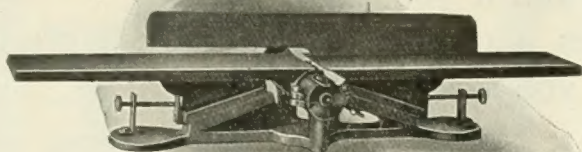
Executive Office and Factories: OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Branches: Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg

Buy Elliot Woodworking Machinery and have the best

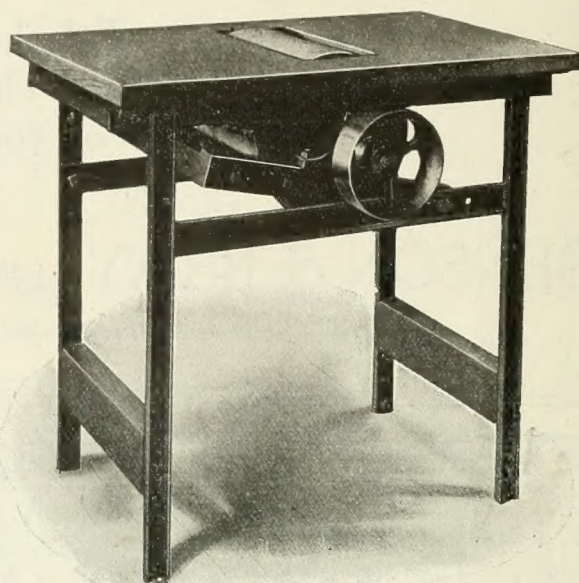
The Elliot Jointer

For all jointing, planing, rabbeting, etc. This is a 6-inch Jointer and one of the most popular on the market.



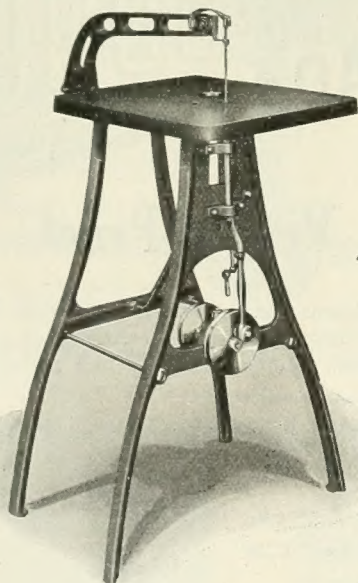
The Elliot Drum Sander

The demand for this popular priced sander is greater than ever. Used by carpenters, shops, planing mills, etc. Has 12-inch drum, mounted on hanging frame with adjustable spring that regulates the pressure.



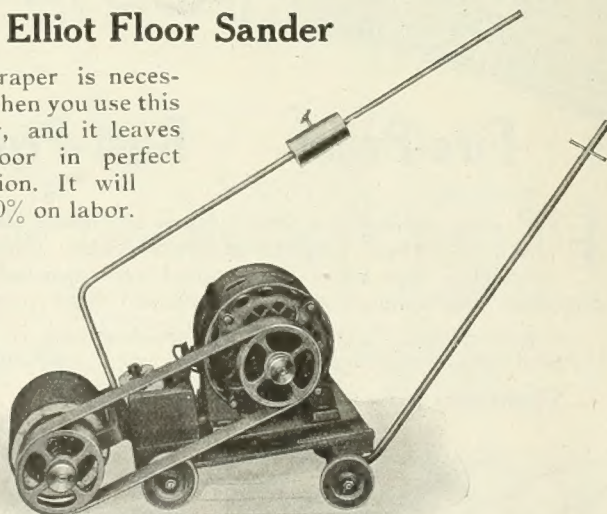
The Elliot Scroll Saw and Shaper

For cutting cambers, corner blocks, fancy balusters, brackets, etc. It is two machines in one. Remove the head and shaper attachment can be put in its place instantly.



The Elliot Floor Sander

No scraper is necessary when you use this sander, and it leaves the floor in perfect condition. It will save 50% on labor.



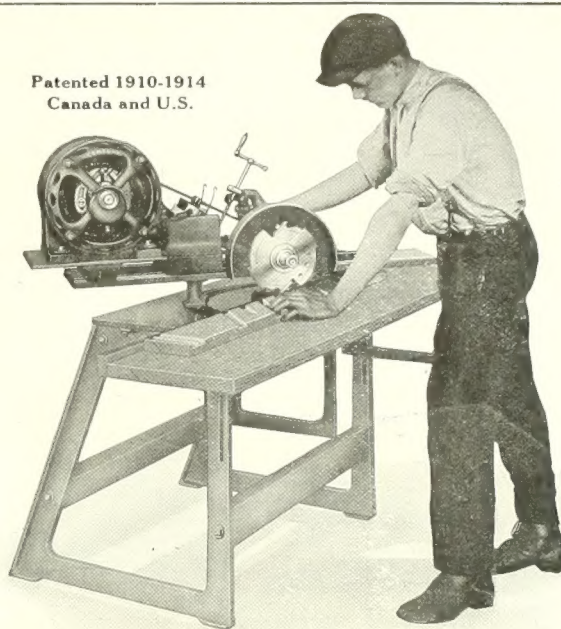
*Complete Catalogue with Prices and
Terms on Request*

The Elliot Woodworker, Limited

Head Office: College and Bathurst Sts., Toronto, Ontario

THE ELLIOT

The ONE Woodworker where adaptability, efficiency and economy go hand-in-hand.



Adaptability Because it handles a bigger variety of work than any other, cross cutting, rip-sawing, boring, mitering, housing out stair strings, planing, rabbeting, tool grinding, sticking small mouldings, and in fact every cut that is made on the average building.

Efficiency Because the quality of the work is equal to that done on expensive individual machines and its operation is easy and simple.

Economy Because the installation and maintenance are remarkably low, due to its compactness and simple construction.

Portability Its light weight enables it to be moved around without trouble or delay.

Power Wherever there are electric light wires the Elliot can be used.

Write us for the Elliot Woodworker Catalogue and we will show you how your production costs can be reduced with the minimum investment.

Be a Builder-Agent. We are making a special proposition to responsible builders willing to take orders for Elliot Woodworkers. Big demand and liberal profits assured. Ask for details.

The Elliot Woodworker, Limited

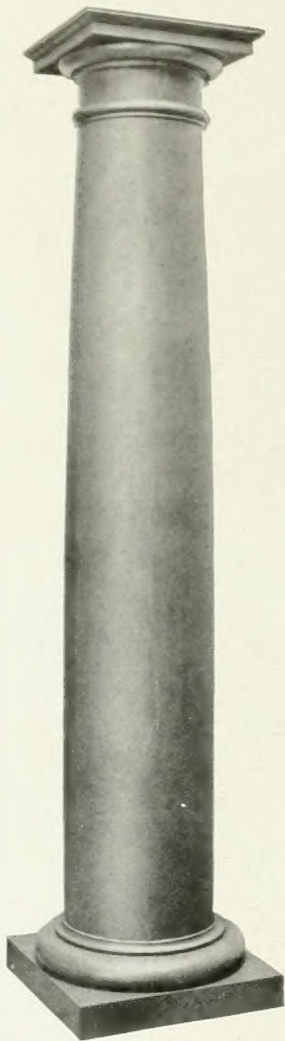
Head Office: College and Bathurst Streets, Toronto, Ontario



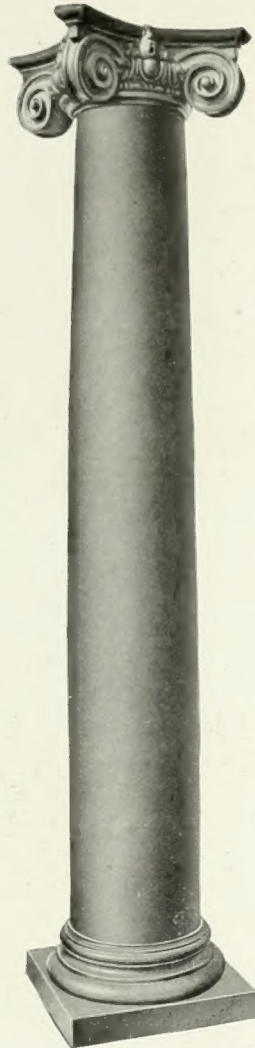
BATTS' STAVED COLUMNS

BUY GOODS "MADE IN CANADA"

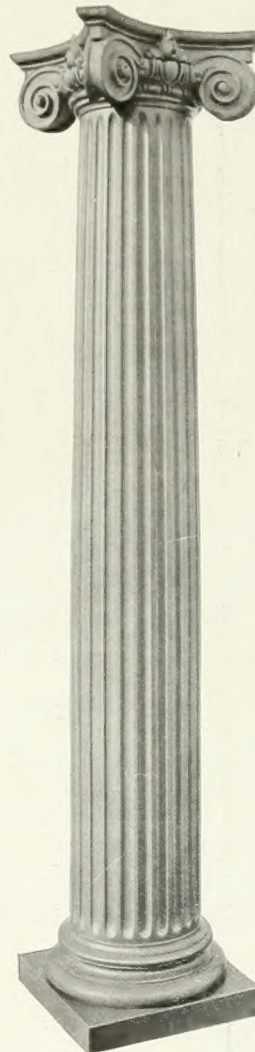
(WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS)



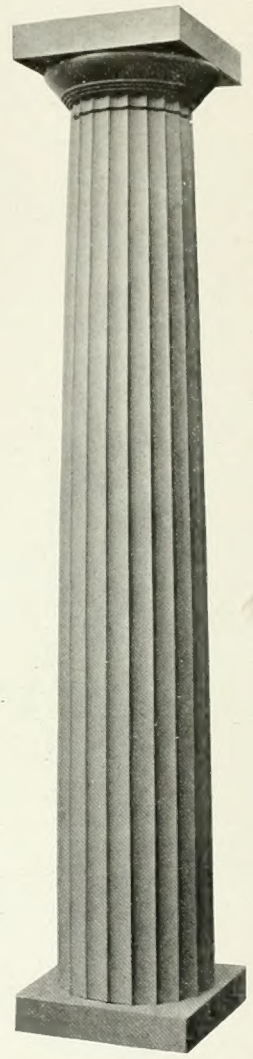
Design B. L. No. 1



Design B. L. No. 4



Design B. L. No. 5



Design B. L. No. 6

OUR FACILITIES FOR THE EXECUTION OF ORDERS
FOR DOORS AND COLUMNS TO SPECIAL DESIGN
ARE SUCH THAT WE CAN SATISFACTORILY MEET
ANY REQUIREMENT.

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Pacific Ave.

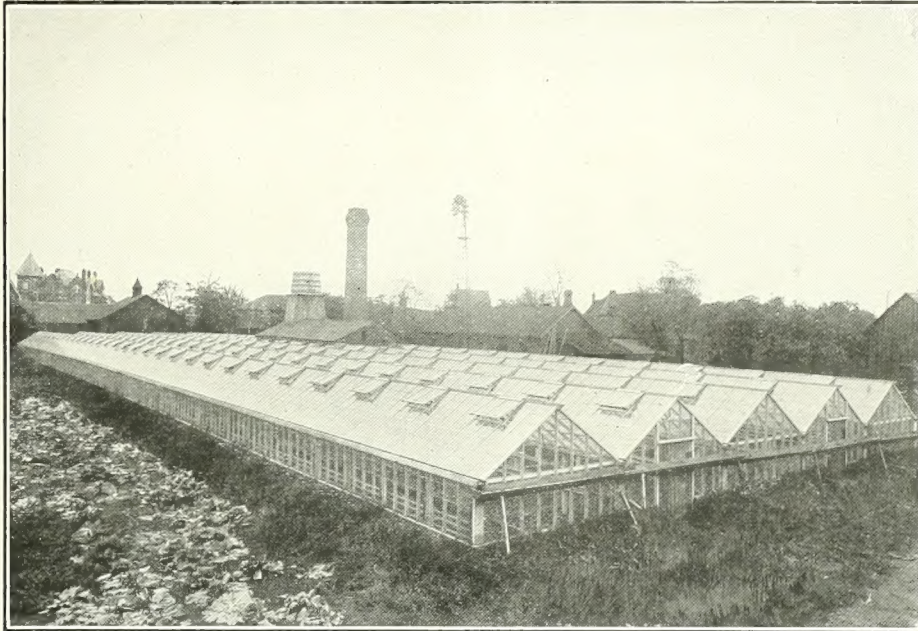
BATTS LIMITED

West
Toronto



VENEERED & PINE DOORS

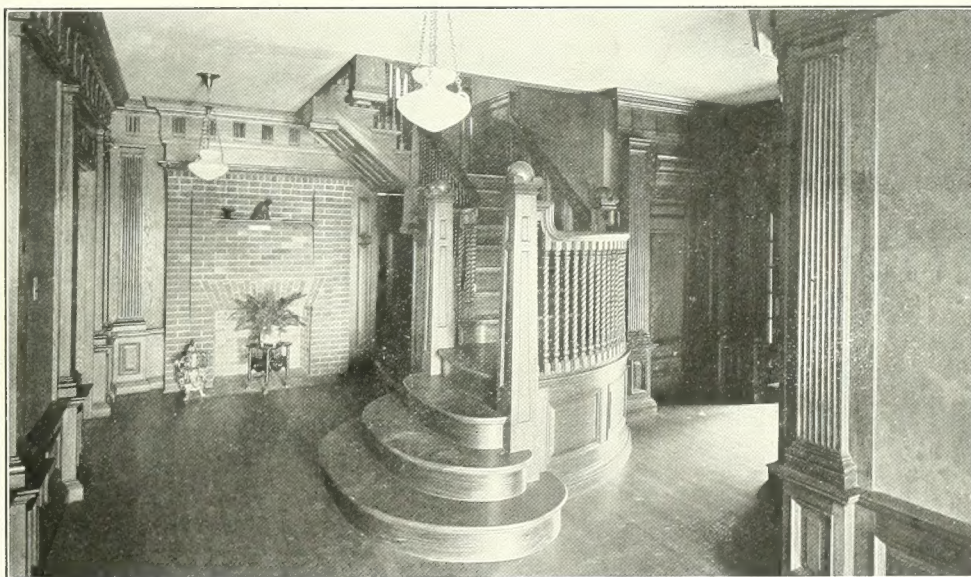
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DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

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Hall of Dr. Risk's Residence, Alexander Boulevard, for which we supplied all the interior woodwork

Write for Catalogue, showing cuts of varied assortment of goods that we carry in stock, all of which are manufactured at our own factory.

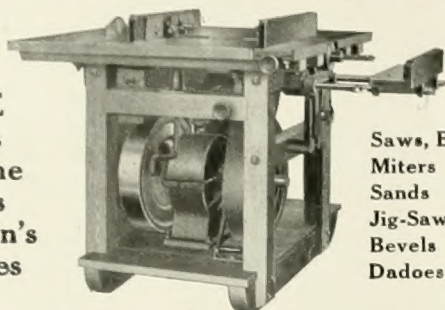
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Pacific Ave.

BATTS LIMITED

West
Toronto

Change Tools—Don't Stop Engine

**NINE
Tools
in One
Saves
6 Men's
Wages**



Saws, Bores
Mitters
Sands
Jig-Saws
Bevels
Dadoes, etc.

Eveready Saw Rig

The new belt-tightener appliance on the Eveready Saw Rig permits you to change the tools—any of them—instantly, at any time without stopping the engine. No clutch—simplest thing ever devised. Can't get out of order. Never fails. Saves hours of time in a month. Send for full particulars.

OSHKOSH MFG. CO., 520 So. Main St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Chicago, 1440 Monadnock Bldg., New York, Dodge & Dodge, 1133 Broadway

The finest product
of the greatest
plant—

Disston "D-115"



The handsaw which in material, temper, toughness, adjustment and finish is as near perfection as the greatest saw works in the world can produce after three-quarters of a century's specialized experience.

If you as a mechanic take pride in your tools, add the "D-115" to your kit.

Write for descriptive circular "D-115"

Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd.
2-20 Fraser Ave., Toronto, Ont.



The Window Chute

is no longer a luxury but a recognized necessity in every up-to-date building.

Open—It's a chute through which fuel can be put into the basement with ease and convenience.

Closed—It's a window that locks automatically and can be opened only from the inside.

A Basement Window used for taking in fuel must be continually repainted, repaired and reglazed.

A Window Chute needs no repairs and is always neat and clean.

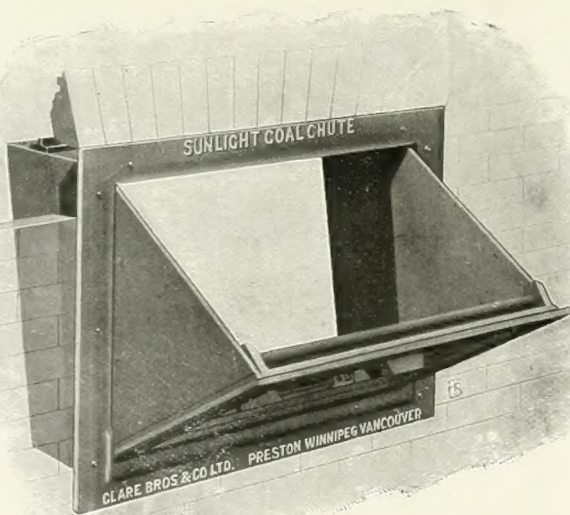
Prices sent on request.

Clare Bros. & Co., Limited :: PRESTON ONTARIO

Manufacturers of HECLA FURNACES, PENINSULAR RANGES

CLARE & BROCKEST, Limited, Winnipeg
REYNOLDS & JACKSON, Calgary

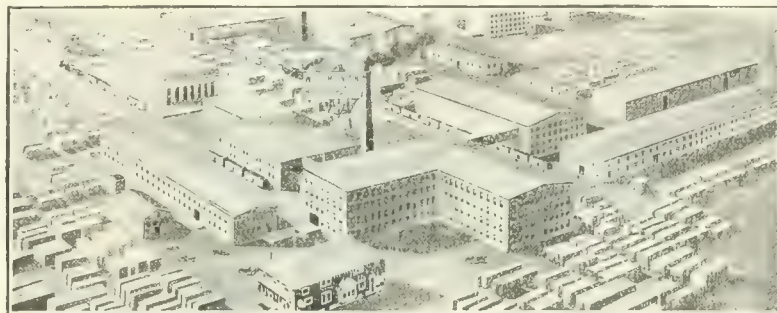
RACE, HUNT & GIDDY, Edmonton
J. M. KAINS & CO., Vancouver





This Emblem stands for fifty years of recognized business stability, for an organization that covers the country with its branches and service stations and above all, for assurance of responsibility. Every J-M product is made not merely to sell, but to give service. To assure the permanent satisfaction of every J-M customer and to insure Full Service of every J-M product, this company pledges the whole measure of J-M Responsibility.

This great plant was covered with J-M Asbestos Roofing twenty years ago.



*Maine Manufacturing Company's Plant, Nashua, N. H.
One of the Largest Refrigerator Factories in the World. Covered with J-M Asbestos Roofing.*

In all that time it *has not cost a cent for maintenance.*

A remarkable record. But not exceptional for J-M Asbestos Roofing.

This roofing has given similar service for fifteen to thirty years on hundreds of buildings of all types.

J-M Asbestos Roofing never requires coating, gravel, or any other form of protection—because it contains nothing to deteriorate.

Made of Asbestos (rock) fibres and Trinidad Lake Asphalt—both minerals.

Literally a roofing of pliable stone, with all the qualities of stone. Gives excellent fire protection. And is not affected by heat, cold, salt air or chemical fumes.

Lower in first cost than tin, slate or shingles. *The cheapest of all roofings on the cost-per-year basis.* J-M Roofing Cleats, packed in each roll, make joints absolutely water-tight. And as they eliminate the smearing of seams with black cement, they give the roof an unbroken handsome white surface.

Write for Catalog No. 303

J-M Cold Water Paint Costs only one-sixth as much as Oil Paint

Lasts as long as oil paint and is superior in several ways. It is highly sanitary. It is an excellent fire-retardant. And its remarkable light-reflecting qualities reduce lighting bills 25 per cent.

Unlike ordinary coating preparations, it is odorless and will not peel or chalk off.

Easy to prepare. Simply mix the powder with cold water. For interior and exterior use. Made in white, black and all colors.

The Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Limited

Manufacturers of Asbestos, Stucco, Pipe Coverings, Cold Storage Insulation, Waterproofing, Sanitary Specialities, Acoustical Correction, Cork Tiling, Etc.

Toronto

Montreal

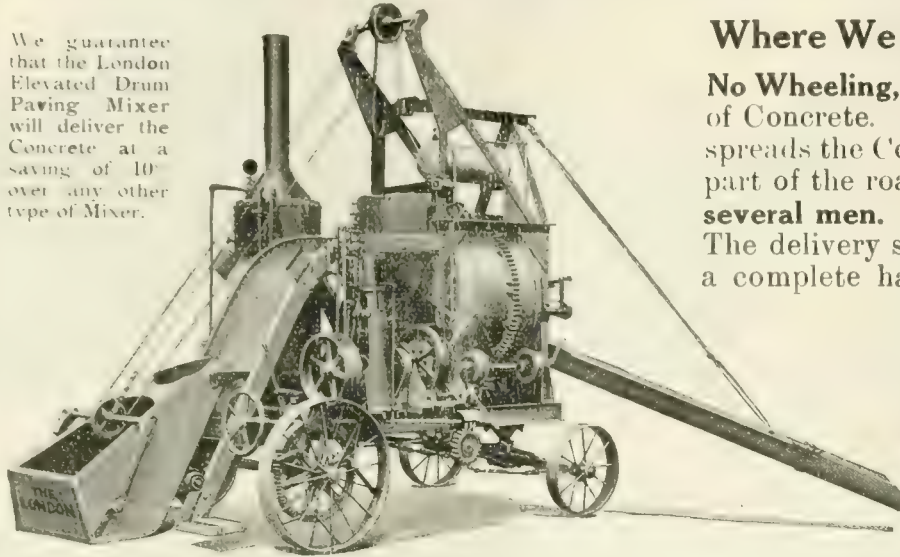
Winnipeg

Vancouver

"Made in London, Canada"

London Elevated Drum Paving Mixer

We guarantee that the London Elevated Drum Paving Mixer will deliver the Concrete at a saving of 10% over any other type of Mixer.

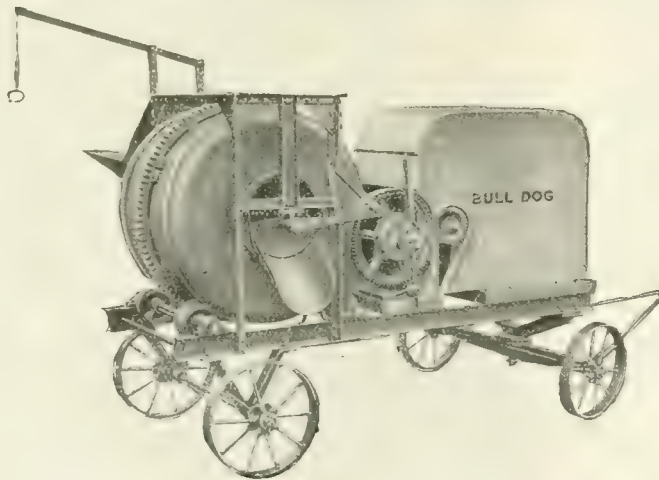


Where We Save Time

No Wheeling, No Shoveling of Concrete. The Machine spreads the Concrete to any part of the roadway, **saving several men.**

The delivery spout turns in a complete half circle and opens up at three different points. **Traction Drive** forward and reverse.

Fully described in Catalogue No. 1A. A copy will be mailed on request.



LONDON BULL DOG BATCH MIXER

A Big Little Mixer

Does **big work** on small jobs. Capacity 5 cu. ft. per batch, 50 cu. yds. per day. By making this machine in one size only and every machine exactly alike we have produced a High Grade small sized machine at a low price.

Will pay for itself in 20 days' use. Just the machine for small jobs.

Send for Catalogue No. 1B.

Branches and Agencies in every large city in Canada

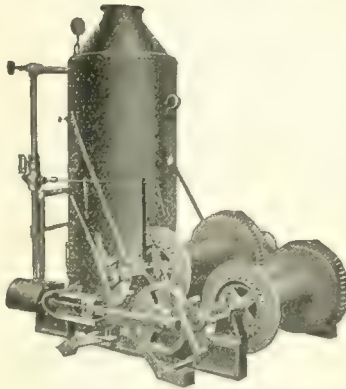
London Concrete Machinery Company, Limited

LONDON -:- ONTARIO

World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery and Cement Working Tools

"Made in London, Canada"

Standard Hoisting Engines



Made in 8 sizes and with any equipment.

Built to last a lifetime.

Every engine in use sells ten more.

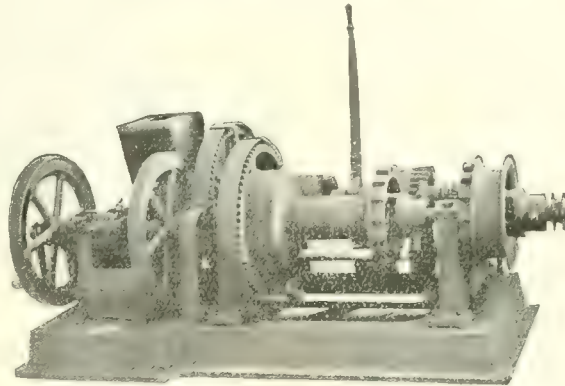
Every time you lift a load with the Standard engine you know that you have it under perfect control.

Don't risk the lives of your workmen by using a cheap engine.

Send for Catalogue No. 23B.

Champion Hoists

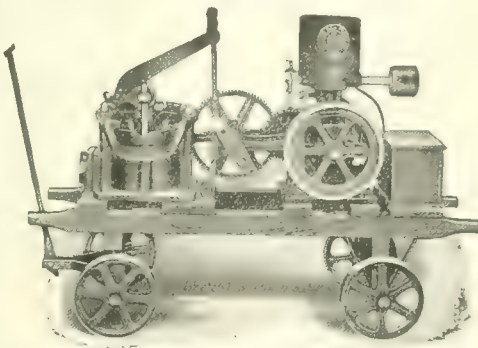
are made to meet every requirement.



Can be used with any kind of power. They can be used for a thousand different kinds of Hoisting, Hauling or Pulling.

Send for Catalogue No. 23.

London Power Diaphragm Pumps

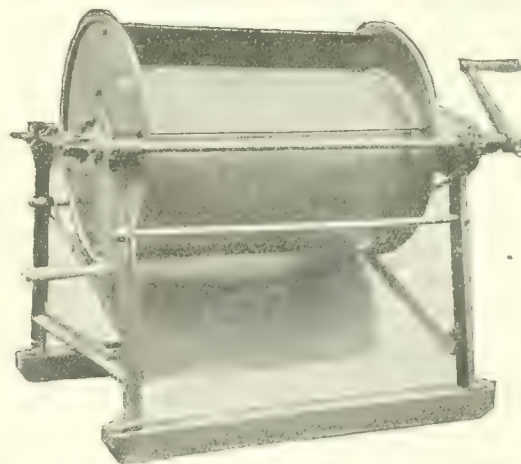


Will pump as much water as 4 men can on a Hand operated Pump, at a cost of less than 25 cents per day.

We make a full line of Pumps. Tell us your requirements.

Catalogue on request.

Little Giant Batch Mixer



Just the machine for small jobs. Easy to operate.

Cleans itself. Does good work.

It don't pay to mix concrete by hand.

Send for Catalogue No. 1-G.

London Concrete Machinery Company, Limited

LONDON --:-- ONTARIO

Branches and Agencies in every large city in Canada
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery and Cement Working Tools

The Leader No.3 Mixer

The General Purpose Mixer—a maximum value at a minimum cost. Very substantially constructed—mounted on all steel and iron truck with roller-bearing wheels. Equipped with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. engine. The engine is completely covered with steel casing protecting it from dust and dirt.

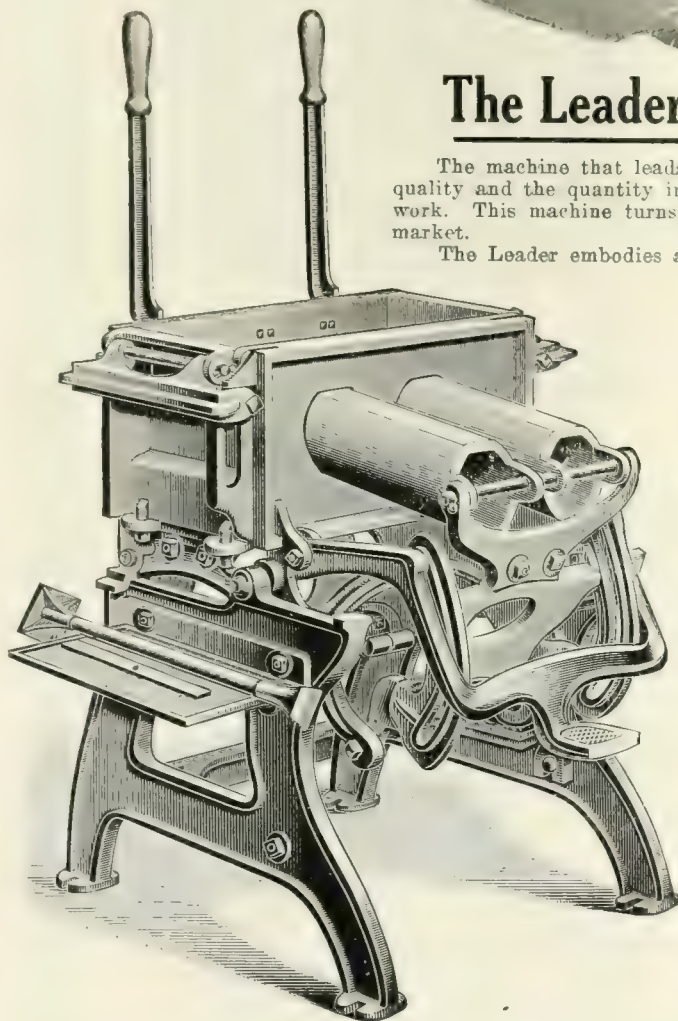


The Leader Cement Block Machine

The machine that leads them all for speed. If you are considering both the quality and the quantity in your block making you should use the Leader to do the work. This machine turns out more blocks in a day than any machine on the market.

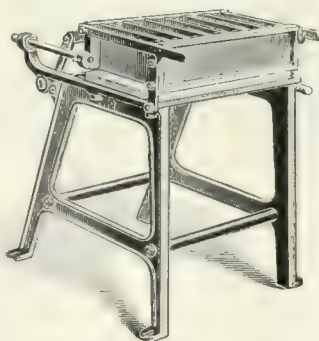
The Leader embodies all the best features that distinguish other makes of Cement Block machines, and furthermore is the only machine that automatically draws its own cores. The block is molded on the face down principle, the method now generally endorsed by the leading authorities on cement work. We make 18 different styles of face plates, calculated to suit all purposes. The simplicity of the mechanism enables anyone to make blocks on this machine.

We can supply you with the necessary equipment for the manufacture of any class of concrete work.



The Leader Six Brick Machine

The Money-maker for Contractors



This machine makes the brick face (or edge) down. By this method the face can be troweled, or rock face can be made.

The ornamental brick bring the best price, being used in building fire places, over arches and in all classes of ornamental work.

Our line of Molds for all kinds of ornamental work has no equal in Canada. Our Builders' line includes Floor Scrapers, Floor Brushes, Ornamental Crestings, Ventilator Grates, Soot Doors, Etc.

The Exeter Manufacturing Company, Limited

EXETER,

ONT.

J. L. Neilson—602 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.—Western Agent

Bournival & Co., 333 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que.

A PRACTICAL
MONTHLY
PAPER

The Canadian Builder and Carpenter

PUBLISHED END
OF
FIRST WEEK

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GENERAL MANAGER

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Vol. 5

TORONTO, APRIL, 1915

No. 4

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Annual Banquet of Chatham Exchange.

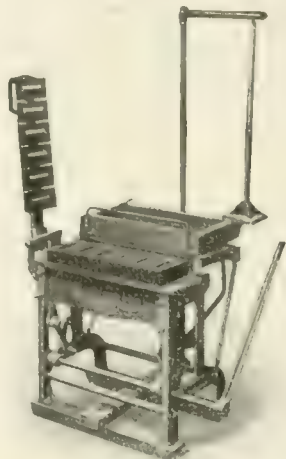
Change in N. S. Mechanics' Lien Law.

Catalogue and Book Review..... 33

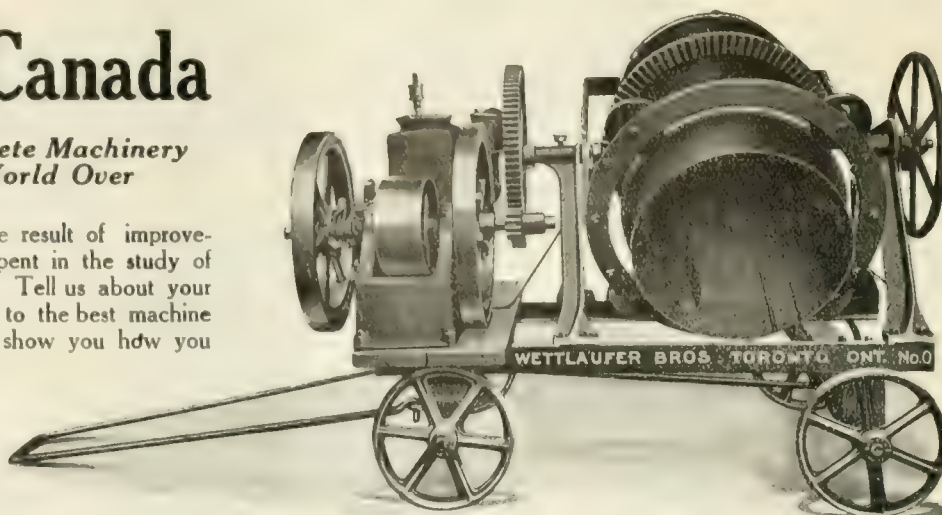
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Wettlaufer Machines are the result of improvements during many years spent in the study of concrete working equipment. Tell us about your work and let us advise you as to the best machine for your purpose. We can show you how you can save money. Write us.



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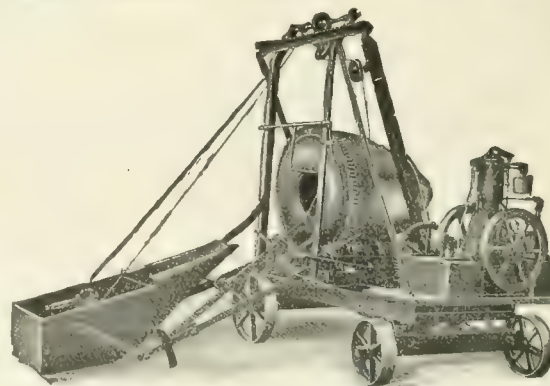


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The famous little Wettlaufer No. O Mixer is light and durable and is designed especially for brick, block, sidewalk and curb work.

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The Famous Wettlaufer heart-shaped mixers are in use wherever good work is being turned out. The new 1915 models, with their many improvements, are in a class by themselves. They are automatically controlled by one man in one position—automatic dump—automatic lift hopper—steel and semi-steel.



Wettlaufer Famous Heart Shaped Mixers



Wettlaufer No. O Improved Hand Mixer

The Wettlaufer No. O Improved hand mixer pays its way on any job. It is built high enough to dump into a wheelbarrow; and there is no second handling of concrete.



Wettlaufer Singer Block Machine

For blocks ranging in width from 4 to 12 inches and from 16 to 20 inches in length. The block is made face down, allowing the use of a solid cement face or colored face, without coloring the entire block.

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BUILD NOW: A Slogan Founded on Business Principles

There are several reasons why it would be profitable to BUILD NOW, and these are pointed out in the accompanying article, including data on labor prices, etc. The fact that farmers have received so much for their crops should make the rural communities fertile fields for building operations

By GORDON C. KEITH

BUILD NOW should prove as profitable as a slogan as the "Buy-a-Piece-of-Furniture" of the furniture manufacturers, or the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" slogan of the cotton growers, because of the many reasons why it will pay to BUILD NOW. These reasons can be tabulated under (1) cost of materials, (2) cost of labor, (3) financing the proposition. All three are favorable to the carrying on of a campaign urging the construction of buildings this year as the statistics given in this article clearly prove.

In regard to materials, there has been a falling off on some lines. For instance, take brick, a large manufacturer in Medicine Hat has been advertising brick at a considerable decrease in price. As conditions in the United States are more or less reflected in Canada, it will be interesting to note the trend of cost of materials in United States.

"Build Now" Campaign Successful in United States.

The slogan, BUILD NOW, was adopted at a recent meeting of the dealers in builders' supplies connected with the Chicago Association of Commerce. The report in "Brick and Clay Record" stated:

"At no time in the past ten years have conditions for building construction been so favorable as at present, it was stated. Low cost of materials, adequate labor and an easy money market were among the factors cited by the building material men as most conducive to a prosperous building year."

The "American Exporter" referred to discounts of from 5 to 15 per cent. on materials, but stated that the big result of the BUILD NOW movement carried on actively in the United States was that men were given work, thus greatly reducing unemployment.

Manufacturers Help Building Operations

In referring to the success of the BUILD NOW slogan, the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore says in part:

"For example, firms engaged in the building trades in Augusta have united in an advertisement offering reductions in prices—the reductions ranging from 10 to 25 per cent.—and showing in detail that construction at this time, owing to the conditions in the labor and material markets, would mean a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent.

"A few months ago it was necessary to appeal to the courage and farsightedness of business men and to argue from 'the basic soundness' of American industrial and financial conditions. To-day the facts of the money market and the foreign trade speak for themselves, and the 'build now' slogan is an appeal to the mere common sense of men who, while planning new construction or improvement, are waiting for the sake of waiting—or because of excessive timidity.

"Manufacturers in all lines have had reason to know

that building and equipment prices are exceedingly low. It is naturally expected that municipal and other public work will be undertaken under such conditions as have existed for months, and some trades have benefited from public contracts, but by no means to the extent needed for taking up the slack everywhere in evidence," says 'Iron Age' in an article on 'The Time to Build.'

"Money is now to be had at reasonable rates. Contractors and manufacturers of material in every construction line are making the lowest prices in years, and companies which have long been conserving their resources find in the present situation an opportunity that does not often come. It would only be following the precedents if the distinctly greater activity in iron and steel looked for with the coming of spring has as one of its leading features the new construction that has been stimulated by unusually low prices."

Similar Conditions in Canada

These same conditions obtain in Canada to a considerable extent. For instance, brick is selling at a lower price than it was a year ago. Advertisements in Western Canada newspapers quoted old and new prices. The new prices were considerably less than those which previously existed. In Eastern Canada brick can be bought for from \$8 to \$10, which brought 25 per cent. more last year.

Tables of Material and Labor Costs

Readers will find a study of the price list of materials in this issue of The Canadian Builder and Carpenter of interest. It will give them an idea as to the existing prices of building materials.

The present labor prices are shown in the table of wages for the various trades in many towns. There is a great deal of unemployment in Canada and non-skilled labor is quite plentiful at a reduced wage.

While this does not apply generally to skilled labor, it does to some extent. Only recently the Montreal Council, owing to existing conditions, reduced the scale of labor in that city for public works at the request of the Builders' Exchange.

Conditions at Regina

In this connection the following report received about March 18 from Saskatoon is of interest:

At the monthly meeting of the Saskatoon Builders' Exchange the opinion advanced was that the present times were propitious for economical construction work, labor being plentiful and wages moderate; and a scheme was discussed which aimed at inducing rural municipalities, many of which had considerable idle money to their credit, to take advantage of the situation and place contracts for halls, hospitals, fire stations, power houses, police offices, etc. In this way, a

Existing Wage Scale in Many Canadian Towns and Cities

	Bricklayers	Masons	Plasterers	Lathers	Roofing Engineers	Plumbers	Steam Fitters	Carpenters	Stone Cutters	Marble Setters	Painters	Sheet Metal Workers	Electricians	Roofers	Cement Finishers	Labors	Plasterers' Laborers	Hod Carriers	Structural Iron Workers	Teams	Hours per day.
Ontario—																					
Berlin . . .	50	50	50	35	30	35	35	35	50	35	35	25-30*	25-30*	30*	50	25	35	35	80	50	8
London . . .	50	50	50	40		35	35	35	60	50	35	40	50	30*	45*	25	30*	30	80	55	8
Niagara Falls.	60	\$5 day	35	30		50	50	45	60		35	35	50	50	50	25	30	30	80	60	8
Ottawa . . .	50	50	45	4 ½ c. yd.		50	50	45			35	35	50	50	50	28	30	30	80	50	8-10
Ottawa . . .	55*	55*	50	37 ½		44*	44*	35	55	60	32 ½	40	80	50	50	28	30	30	80	60	9
Owen Sound .	45-50	45	40	30	30	40	40	35	40	40	30-40	40	40	40	30	25	27 ½	25-30	45	50-60	9
Sarnia . . .	55	55	50		25-30	85 up	85 up	30 up	55	55	20 up	30	50	25	25-30	20-30	25	20-30	45	\$5 day	10
Stratford . . .	50†	50†	40	4 c. yd.		40	35	35	50	35	30	30	30	50	50	20-25	25	25	30	50	10
St. Catharines	55	55	44	40		40-45†	40-45†	43-45	55*		35-40	40-45	35-40	60	50	25-30	25-30	25	30	\$4.50 day	9
St. Thomas . .	50	50	45	40		37 ½	37 ½	30*	50	27 ½-30*	27 ½	37 ½	30	30*	40	22 ½-25*	22 ½	25	30	50*	9
Toronto . . .	55	55	55	42		45	45	42	56 ½	56 ½	35	37 ½	40	30-40	45	25-30	37 ½	30	37 ½	\$6 day	8
Peterborough .	55x	55x	40	30	30	35	35	30-35†	55	35-40	35	40	30	30	40-45	20-30	30	25	30	45-50	9
Hamilton . . .	55	55	55 ½	3 ½ c. yd.		45	45	40	50	50	30-40	37	34 ½-37 ½	37	52 ½	25	27 ½-30	27 ½-30	35*	\$5-\$6 day	8
Windsor . . .	67 ½	67 ½	60	4 c. yd.		45-50	45-50	40	62 ½	62 ½	30-40	35-40	34 ½-37 ½	35-40	45-50	25	28-35	2.50	35-50	60	
Manitoba—																					
Winnipeg . . .	70	70	65	56 ½	40-50*	55	55	50x	65	55	42 ½	45†	45	50	50	25-27 ½*	25-27 ½*	25-27 ½	56 ½*	60*	8
Brandon . . .	55	50	50	3 ½ c. yd.		50	45	40			25-35	30-40	35			20					
Alberta—																					
See footnote .	70	70	70	5 ½ c. yd.		62 ½	62 ½	50	65		50		62 ½				43 ½	35			
British Columbia—																					
Victoria . . .	\$5 day	\$5 day	\$5 day	\$4.80 day	\$3-4 day	\$4 day	\$4 day	\$3.50 day	\$5 day	\$5 day	\$3.50 day	\$3.50 day	\$4 day	\$4 day	\$4 day	\$2.40 day	\$3.60 day	\$2.75 day	\$4.50 day	\$6 day†	
Vancouver . .	\$5 day	\$5 day	\$5 day	\$4.80 day	\$3-4 day	\$4 day	\$4 day	\$3.60 day	\$5 day	\$5 day	\$3.60 day	\$4 day	\$4 day	\$4 day	\$4 day	\$2.40 day	\$3.60 day	\$2.40 day	\$4.50 day	\$6 day†	
Quebec and Maritime—																					
Halifax, N.S..	50	50	40			38 ½	35	35	40	40	38	25-35	35			20	25	25	30-38	30	9
Quebec, Que..	50	35	40	\$1.25 M		25	25	30	50		20			30		25	25	25			
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Footnote—Maximum wage scale adopted by the Alberta Association of Builders' Exchanges.

large amount of really necessary work could be created which would provide employment for many, and involve the lowest expense. The scheme was referred to a committee which will report later.

Wage Scale at Vancouver

The following table shows the drop in the wage scale in Vancouver as compared with a few months ago:

	Nov.- 1914.	Feb., 1915.
Painters	\$4.25	\$3.50
Carpenters	4.25	3.50
Plasterers	6.00	5.00
Plumbers	5.00	4.00
Plumbers' helpers	3.50	3.00
Bricklayers	6.00	5.00
Stonemasons	6.00	5.00
Building laborers	3.50	2.75

Time to Build at Regina

The report received on March 19 from Mr. F. M. Grant, secretary of the Builders' Exchange, Brandon, Man., shows a similar situation. He states that there is a large amount of work to be undertaken providing sufficient inducement can be made in the way of lower construction costs. With this in view the Builders' Exchange reduced the scale of wages approximately 20 per cent. It is expected that this will give an impetus to the building industry in the city and district, as it is a big inducement to investors and home builders to BUILD NOW.

The Brandon scale of wages is now as follows:

Bricklayers	55 cts. per hour
Plasterers	50 cts. per hour or 11½ cts. per yd.
Carpenters	40 cts. per hour
Laborers	20 cts. per hour
Lathers	3½ cts. per yard
Plumbers	50 cts. per hour
Steamfitters	45 cts. per hour
Electricians	35 cts. per hour
Tinsmiths	30 to 40 cts. per hour
Painters	25 to 35 cts. per hour

The Brandon Builders' Exchange is right behind the BUILD NOW proposition, and with lower construction costs, both in labor and material, it is expected that a considerable amount of building will be done in that city this year, including some comparatively large undertakings.

Financing Building Operations

In regard to financing the proposition and finding a very fertile field for carrying on the slogan very actively, some interesting statistics are available. In the first place, the banks have larger deposits on hand at the present time than for some time. At the present time they have over a billion dollars on deposit, and as they are not making many commercial loans, they must soon put it to work in other channels if they wish to pay dividends.

In February, 1915, there were deposits on demand amounting to \$331,415,179, and deposits after notice (savings) of \$671,088,613, or a total of \$1,002,503,792. Money is therefore available on good security for building purposes from this source.

Ready Market for Bonds

Another interesting feature of the financial situation is that bond dealers say they can find a market for all

the municipal bonds available. In fact, the demand exceeds the supply.

One of the Canadian financial papers commenting on this fact on March 15, stated:

"The rather keen bidding for the several small issues of Ontario debentures that were up for tender this week indicates that the market is not at all overstocked with this class of security. In fact, the opposite is the case. Prices, moreover, are ruling firm, if not somewhat higher. Individuals are buying bonds as they have not done for some time past, and enquiries are reported to be quite good. One dealer remarked this week that his enquirers ranged from Prince Edward Island to Dawson City. Furthermore, money is accumulating and finding little outlet in commercial activi-

BUILDING PERMITS FOR FEBRUARY

Maritimes—	Feb. 1915	Feb. 1914	2 mos. 1915	2 mos. 1914
Halifax	\$ 38,830	\$ 14,380	\$ 58,830	\$ 25,590
St. John	10,200	3,700	17,700	13,700
Sydney	760	315	760	2,015
Quebec—				
Quebec	54,298	32,100	82,203	97,850
Maisonneuve	1,500	145,000	19,500	230,000
Montreal	441,980	496,055	645,241	905,700
Three Rivers	5,650	5,150	5,650	17,150
Westmount	1,000	13,000	1,000	25,000
Ontario—				
Brantford	1,600	23,775	3,020	26,215
Chatham	24,350	3,000	29,350	6,525
Galt	1,200	1,275	2,475	6,575
Guelph	17,150	33,013	31,150	59,378
Kingston	8,845	3,535	10,195	6,050
London	13,505	28,535	25,045	73,270
North Bay	450	1,000	1,200	1,000
Ottawa	62,800	87,450	76,125	329,650
Peterborough	1,100	300	3,000	31,500
Port Arthur	4,347	9,855	5,806	60,725
St. Catharines	9,690	33,450	14,677	54,610
St. Thomas	4,075	75	5,075	64,061
Smith's Falls	350	2,000	350	2,000
Toronto	211,477	1,153,215	447,234	2,048,610
Welland	2,830	14,424	3,270	20,536
Manitoba				
Brandon		8,520		11,520
St. Boniface		14,050		21,350
Saskatchewan—				
Regina	8,600	62,900	9,285	66,750
Moose Jaw	4,300	25,250	7,750	46,250
Weyburn	500		1,415	300
Alberta—				
Edmonton	25,950	107,775	37,250	198,535
Lethbridge	3,140	10,200	19,770	21,940
Medicine Hat	1,900	75,200	11,125	99,100
British Columbia—				
Kamloops	1,765	1,200	2,570	14,850
Kelowna		5,110		21,010
New Westminster	3,140	11,500	10,390	17,550
Oak Bay	5,450	31,060	7,100	46,510
Prince Rupert	4,400	432,550	5,850	438,600
Vancouver	191,597	262,076	240,122	233,471
Vernon		1,550		3,350
Victoria	20,525	128,465	26,015	452,415

(Courtesy Financial Post)

ties. These are indications that the municipal bond market will continue to exhibit strength, if not briskness."

Money is, therefore, available for carrying on municipal construction works. That the Builders' Exchanges realize this to some extent is shown by the action of the Ontario Provincial Builders' and Supply Association, who decided to ask the Government to proceed with the buildings which were planned.

Money Available in United States

Money is also available in the United States, and between December 1 and March 1 we borrowed in the United States about \$66,250,000, so that it is easier to obtain money now than it was some time ago.

Farmers Have Money

A fertile field in which to carry on an aggressive BUILD NOW campaign is in the rural communities. Last year the farmers of Canada received more than

\$53,000,000 more for their field crops than for the year previous, and it is a good time to build new houses, new barns and repair them. The farmers are buying automobiles, and if the question of erecting new buildings at the present time is properly put before them, there is no question about the result.

The prices obtained by farmers for all farm products are far in excess of previous years, and are not confined to wheat crops alone. The report of the Sheep Breeders' Association held in Regina, recently, showed that 126,000 sheep were in Saskatchewan in 1914, or about one to every five persons. The price realized for wool in 1914 was 17.6 cents, as compared with 13 and 14 cents in 1913.

The outlook for increase in sheep production is fav-

BUILD NOW!

This will be a good season to build that new house you have so long been planning.

Labor is plentiful. Building supplies are as low as they ever have been.

We can supply you with everything you require at the lowest price.

It will pay you to enquire.

LAWLOR & CAIN

Headquarters for Builders' Supplies.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

Opposite Post Office. Tel. 254-11

An enterprising builder advertising "Build Now."

orable. Over 1,000,000 hogs were produced in Saskatchewan in 1914, as compared with about 500,000 in 1913.

At the present time a campaign is being carried on to increase production. Meetings are being held all over the country, and this means that still more money than in 1914 will be available among the rural communities this year for the purchase of materials, buildings, automobiles, etc. This should have a stimulating influence on building construction.

Hardwaremen Interested in Campaign

At the recent hardware convention in Toronto the BUILD NOW campaign was started in Ontario, and there is no doubt that the co-operation of hardwaremen throughout the Dominion could be enlisted to get behind a BUILD NOW campaign.

With each builder making an individual effort and also uniting through the Builders' Exchanges, there is no doubt as to the success of the efforts put forth.

✻ ✻

Small Details That Some Builders Overlook

To me, it seems a shame that there are so many builders to-day who, either through lack of oversight or carelessness, or an "I don't care" attitude, will erect, or allow to be put up, houses that have flagrant defects, from the buyer's or lessee's viewpoint, at any rate. It seems to be the idea with a great many builders that

the two big objects are—to build as cheaply as possible and sell at the most profit, and to get the house finished as quickly as possible, having no regard for the persons who will ultimately live in the house. Such an attitude is a big mistake, for a little attention paid to the minor details will go a long way in the sale or rental of a dwelling.

There is one particular oversight that I would like to draw attention to, and that is this: In these days of high-priced land and heavy taxes (particularly in the cities) houses must be built close together. This means a great absence of light in the dining room and middle bedroom. I have been in many houses where artificial light was needed in these rooms at noon hour of the brightest day.

This difficulty may be easily overcome by putting in a window high up in the wall separating the kitchen from the dining room. The effect will not be found unsightly. I invariably use frosted glass, which permits the entry of just as much light as does the clear or transparent kind.

Height of a Sink.

Then there is the eternal argument about the height of the sink. In the average house, the sink is 30 inches from the floor. We all agree that the stature of woman is, on the whole, smaller than that of man, and probably this is the reason why sinks are 30 inches high, but the fact remains that 36 inches is a height that would prove vastly more popular with the womenfolk and do away with much of the back-breaking toil.

Carelessness in Bathroom Layout.

The writer was recently in a house where gross carelessness was evident in the bathroom. The bath occupied the full width of the room along the west wall, and the lavatory was placed on the north wall close to the bath. The medicine cabinet, instead of being built directly above the lavatory, was placed to one side and almost over the bath. This made it very inconvenient, for the occupants of the house had to lean over the bath in order to open the door of the cabinet. This was bad enough, but when a man came to shave, he either had to lean away over in order to see himself in the mirror, or else stand in the bath. If he took the latter course, he was compelled to stand in a crouching position, for the cabinet was not set high enough in the wall to permit him, with the added light given by standing in the bath, to see himself clearly in the glass.

There are a hundred and one other cases, similar to these, which might be cited. They are all due to carelessness or thoughtlessness, and should never occur.—C. E. Atkins.

✻ ✻

Saskatoon Exchange Holds Annual Banquet

The annual banquet of the Saskatoon Builders' Exchange was held recently in the King George Hotel in that city. Some 80 members and many invited guests were present. The toast list was a varied one and some of the speakers were Mr. James Priel, president of the Exchange, Commissioners Selanders and Yorath, Malcolm Isbister, president of the Board of Trade, Dean Rutherford, George W. McPhee, T. R. Hull, Robert Blackwood, J. P. O'Leary, secretary of the Exchange, George T. Clark, R. M. Thompson, A. W. Cassidy, and others.

BUILT-IN FURNITURE: Some Interesting Designs Installed by Canadian Builders

By EDWARD ARMER

In building a house it is possible to work in many conveniences which greatly increase its value and make a strong appeal to the prospective buyer. In this article are described a number of such devices which have been installed in Canadian houses, including kitchen cabinets, sideboards, bookcases, china closets and wardrobes

A SUBJECT which is of constantly growing interest to builders of both private residences and apartment houses in Canada to-day is built-in furniture. Whether the builder is building the house with the intention of selling it, or is building it under contract for the owner, it is to his advantage to please the person who will occupy the house, and the construction of useful furniture offers a good opportunity for doing so.

One of the charms of the interior of any house is the furniture which is built into it. The dressers, seats, bookcases, more than half solve the problem of furnishing it. Furniture that is built to fit the place it is in, is more decorative and more comfortable than detached pieces could be in the same place. Not only is space saved by this means, but a keynote is given for the rest

of built-in furniture installed in houses in Toronto and vicinity is given. In some cases it may be possible to install such furniture in houses already built, but which remain unsold. Certainly any that are so constructed will prove strong selling points.

Another opening for built-in furniture is in houses already built and occupied. Many of the schemes described in this article could be carried out in an old house without much more expense than would have been involved in installing them when the house was built. A progressive builder should be able to find plenty of people who would like to have convenient built-in furniture installed. Just as the house buyer is influenced favorably by a house which has attractive built-in furniture, so the house owner will appreciate its efficiency and labor-saving qualities, and a glance at



Fig. 11.—Built-in wardrobe installed in house built for Mr. Henry Winnet on Warren Road, Toronto.

Fig. 5.—Built-in sideboard installed by Shaw Bros. in a house built by them at 345 Spadina Road, Toronto.

Fig. 1.—Kitchen cabinet of simple but pleasing design.

of the fittings in the home, which, unless utterly disregarded, will tend to keep the furnishings of the room in harmony.

A prospective buyer quickly appreciates these advantages when they are pointed out, and is usually willing to pay the extra cost of these conveniences, especially since they save him money which would otherwise be spent in furnishing the house.

During the coming season, houses being more plentiful than heretofore, the choice will be wide and the buyer will select the house which has some special features to recommend it. It is with the object of suggesting to builders some ideas in the way of built-in furniture which may be incorporated in the houses which they are building this season, that the following de-

scriptions, which show what the furniture looks like when built, will do more to convince him than hours of verbal description.

There is no part of the house from top to bottom that does not offer an opportunity for some device which will offer in convenience, service out of all proportion to the cost. Even the cellar, which is often considered to be finished when a coal bin and possibly a few shelves are put up, is much better for a good cupboard, raised off the floor, and ventilated by a screen in the door.

Any arrangement which increases the convenience of the kitchen is always appreciated. Fig. 1 shows a kitchen cabinet of simple construction, but pleasing appearance, which, on account of its construction, is very well

Built-in Furniture

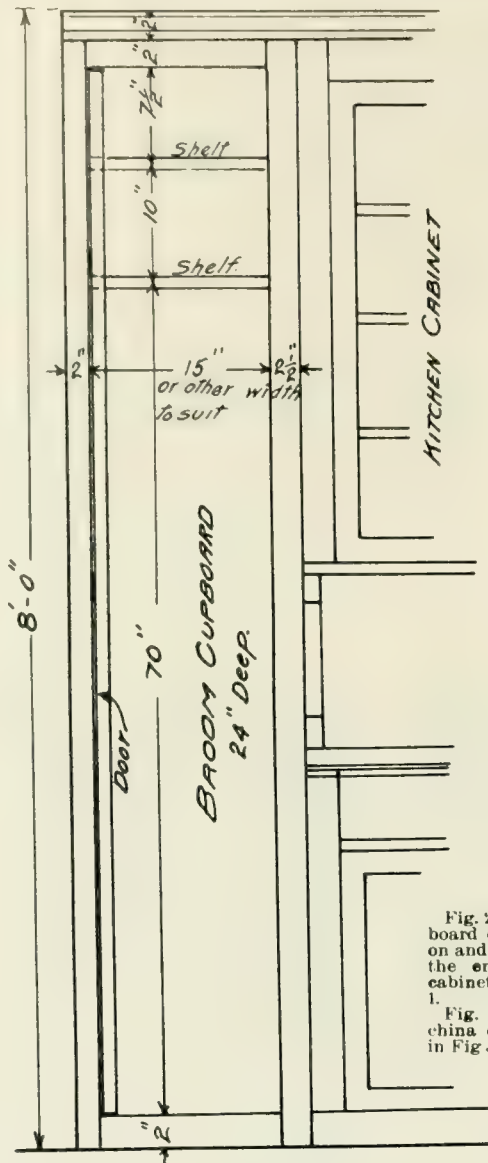


Fig. 2.

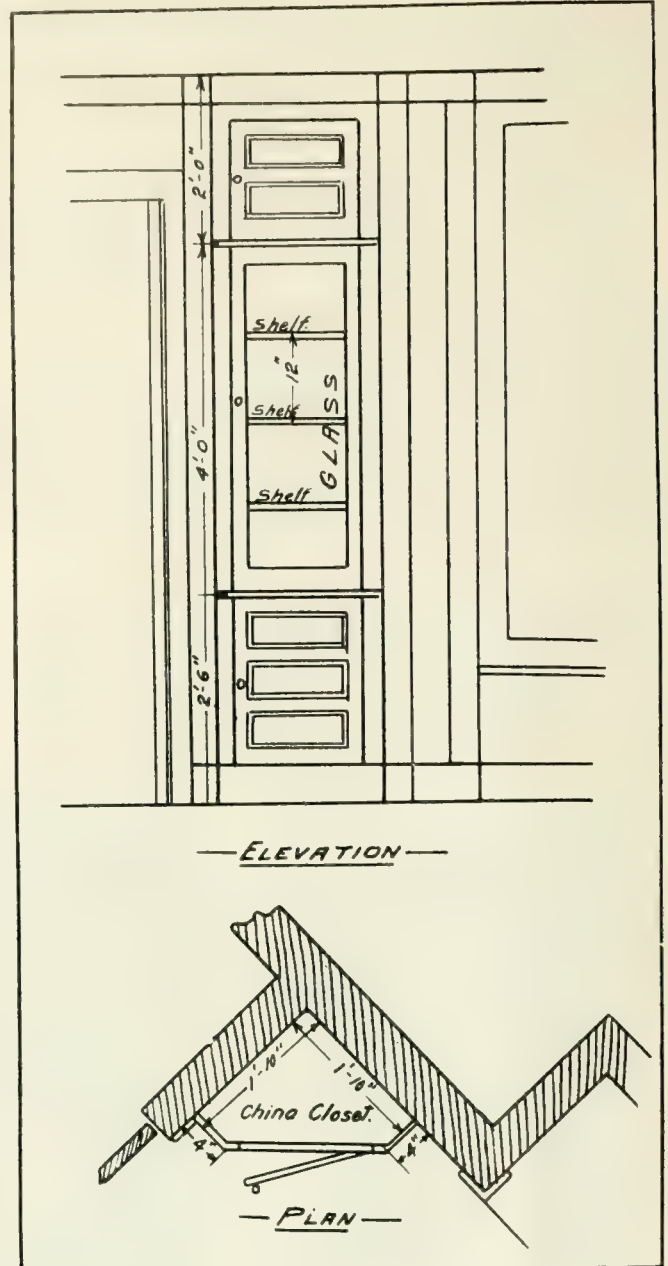


Fig. 6.

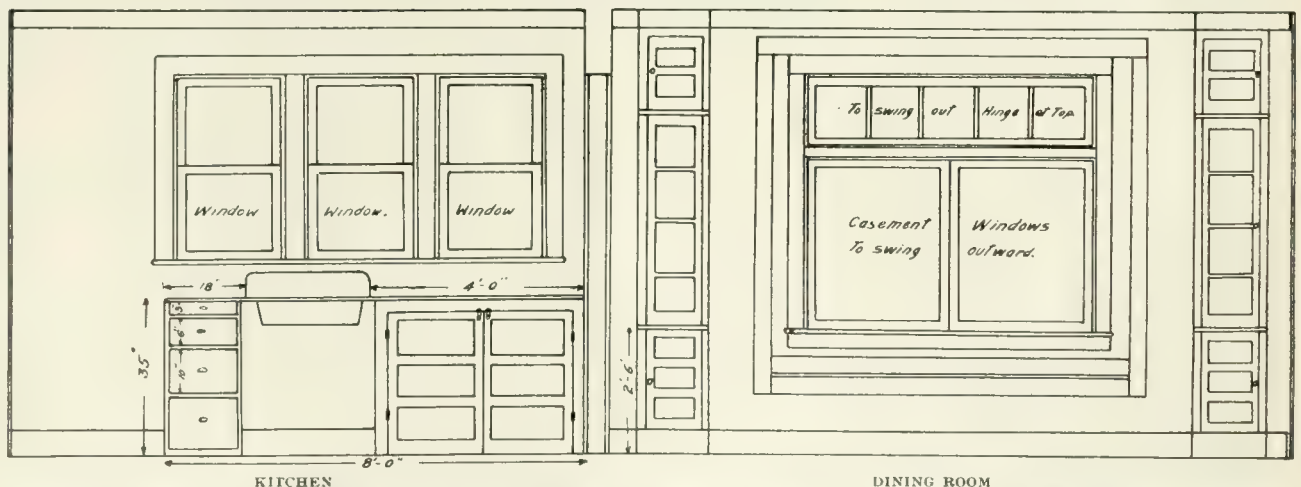


Fig. 3. — Elevation of wall of kitchen and dining room in a bungalow, plans of which are shown elsewhere in this issue. This cut shows the arrangement of cupboard and sink in kitchen and china cabinets in dining room. Details of the china cabinets are given in Fig. 6.

adapted for installing in a house of almost any size. It will be seen that the cabinet as shown is made up of two sections, each of which is complete in itself, and consists of a set of shelves covered by glass doors, a shelf underneath, a large drawer and a cupboard with two doors. A cabinet of good proportions may be made up by using any number of these sections to make the cabinet up to the desired size. If it is desired to place the cabinet in a butler's pantry or any other place where the space to be occupied is set, and the cabinet made up of an even number of these sections is not the correct size, a section having a single glass door, a drawer of half the width, and a cupboard with a single door may be made up or a broom cupboard, as shown in Fig. 2, may be added to fill up the required space. The broom cupboard will be made any width to suit the requirements and its appearance will be quite in keeping with the rest of the cabinet.

A very useful cupboard can be built up around the sink. Fig. 3 shows an arrangement of four drawers and a cupboard. The top of this cupboard makes an ideal table for dish washing, preparing vegetables and in fact for any kitchen work. Its position beneath the windows increases its value as plenty of light is assured.

Folding Ironing Board to Fit Into Wall.

Anyone who has experienced the trouble and annoyance of handling the ordinary ironing board will appreciate the usefulness of the arrangement shown in Fig. 4. A cupboard 5 ft. 6 in. high by 12 in. wide by 3½ in. deep, is built into the wall at a height of from 31 to 34 inches from the floor. The ironing board, 5 ft. 4 in. in length, is hinged onto the bottom of this cupboard and a leg hinged to the board about one foot from its upper end. To use the board it is merely necessary to open the door and pull the board down

into place. When not in use the board is shut up in the cupboard, out of the road and free from dust. By the side of the cupboard is provided a flush receptacle for attaching an electric iron.

Built-in Sideboard.

With a little skill it will be found possible to design and build a sideboard in the dining room, which will be

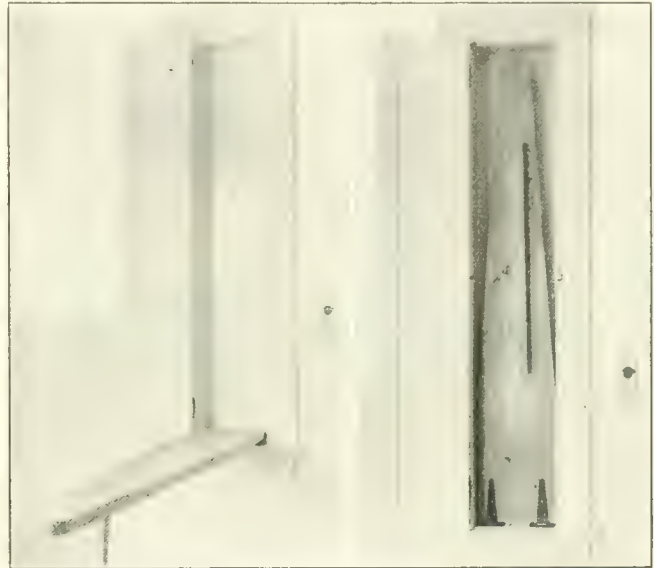


Fig. 4. - Folding ironing board installed in house built by Shaw Bros. at 345 Spadina Road, Toronto. When not in use the ironing board folds into cupboard in wall, where it is out of the way and protected from dust.

cheaper than a ready-made sideboard. This will have the advantage of "fitting the house." The best way is to provide an alcove for the sideboard by taking a little jog off the kitchen and building a chest of drawers be-

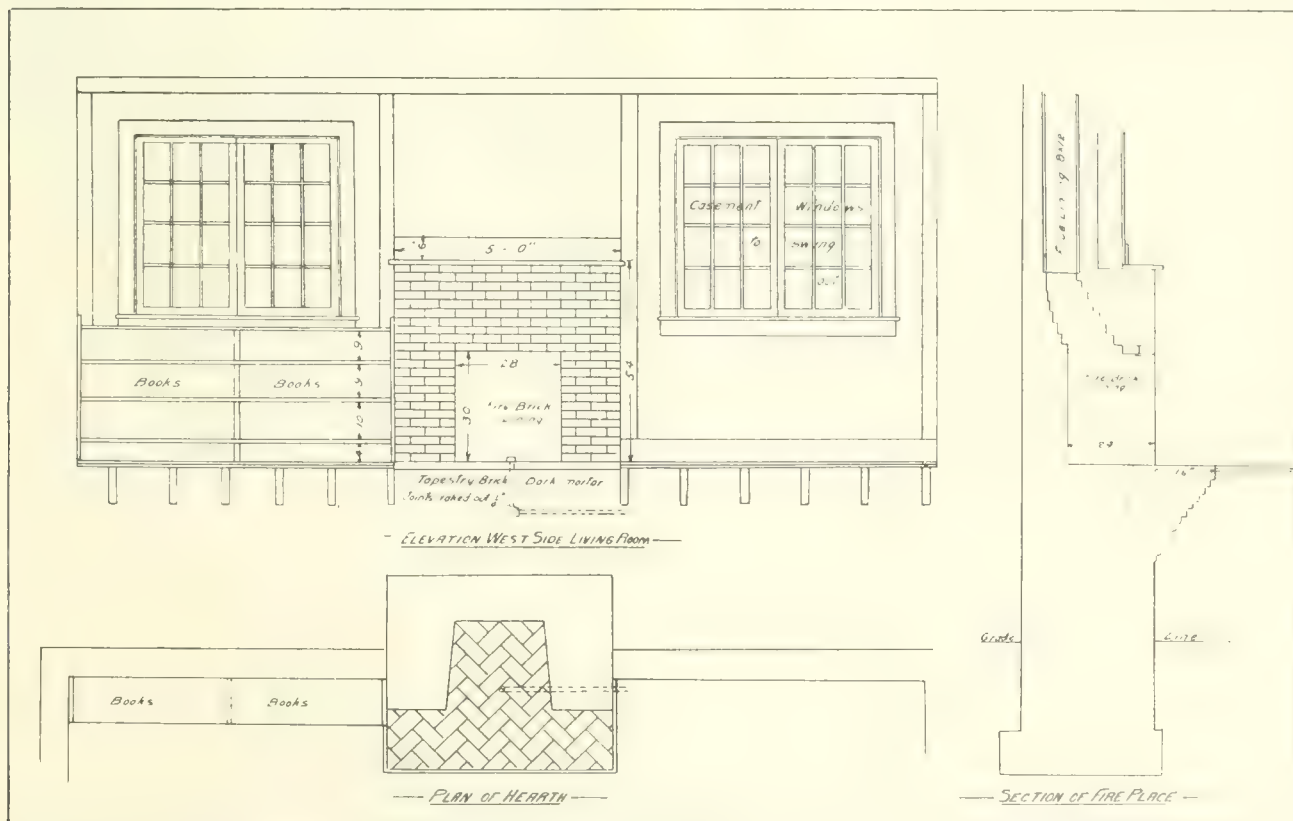


Fig. 7.—Bookcases arranged at side of fireplace in living room of bungalow shown elsewhere in this number.

low with cupboards for china above. A sideboard of good design will be found very attractive as well as convenient and such a piece of furniture will undoubtedly repay the builder for his outlay.

In Fig. 5 is shown a well-built sideboard of attractive design. It will be noticed that a full length drawer is provided for the linen. The mistake is sometimes made of providing only short drawers, so that the linen has to be folded unnecessarily. The overall dimensions are 5 ft. 8 in. by 7 ft. 5 in. The upper doors are 19 by 30 inches, the chest of drawers is 36 in. high, and space between top of chest and bottom of china closet is 14 in. The lower cupboard is 22 by 19 in., the drawers 5 by 19 in., $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 in., and $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 ft. The sideboard is made from mahogany and with the mahogany panels and ceiling beams adds greatly to the appearance of the dining room.

China closets, like sideboards, when built into the house greatly increase the attractiveness of the dining room, no matter how simple and inexpensive they may be, provided a little thought is expended on their arrangement. A very effective arrangement is to build two cabinets in two corners of the room with a window between. In Fig. 3 is shown the side elevation of a room

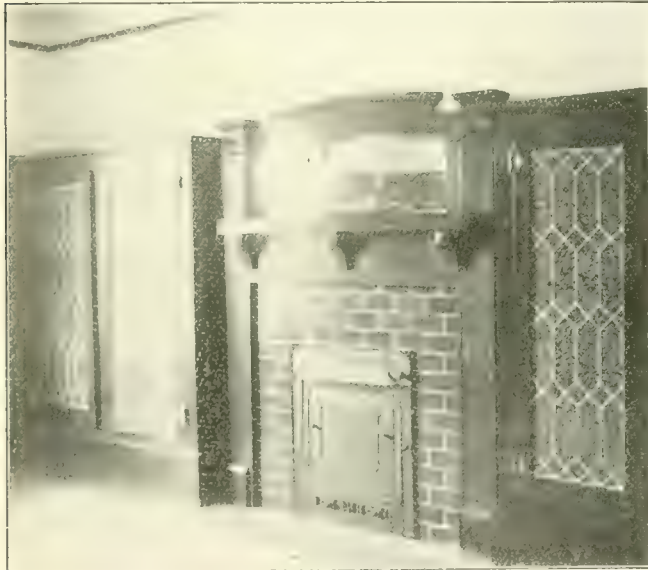


Fig. 8.—Bookcases and mantel installed by Shaw Bros. in house built by them at 345 Spadina Road, Toronto.

in which such a scheme has been carried out. In Fig. 6 are shown the details of construction of the china closet.

Comfortable Seats.

Throughout the house there are usually alcoves which could be used to good advantage by installing a built-in seat. A seat in the hall or by the fireplace in living room or den, or a seat with stand or other arrangement for holding the phone, is always appreciated. As stated before, these seats can usually be built in an alcove or a corner so that the wall will form one end, thus leaving only the other end to be provided.

Seats should be boxed in to provide chests for storage, and covers should be provided which can be raised to give access to the storage space. The front board under the seat should be recessed so that in sitting down people will not kick their heels against the front. A comfortable sloping back should be provided, and all dimensions should be carefully worked out—broad, low seats usually being the most comfortable. Seats 24 in.

wide and 12 in. high will be found very satisfactory when cushions 3 in. thick are added, making the total height 15 in. Drawers are frequently built in under the seat.

Built-in Bookcases

Built-in bookcases also offer a good opportunity for beautifying the house. Bookcases of the right kind



Fig. 12.—Built-in chest of drawers installed in wall of attic room in residence of Mr. Henry Winnet, Toronto.

will be found of great utility and if they are installed in a house when it is built will probably cost less than a portable bookcase of the same capacity.

In Fig. 7 is shown an attractive method of arranging bookcases at the side of a fireplace and under the windows of a living room. The sketch shows the bookcase installed at one side of the fireplace, but the same arrangement would be carried out on both sides. The bookcase shown in Fig. 8 is installed in a den and, with the fireplace, occupies the whole side of the room, only part of the bookcase being shown in the illustration. The bookcases are the same height as the paneling around the room and harmonize with it and with the mantel in a manner which would be hard to obtain in a

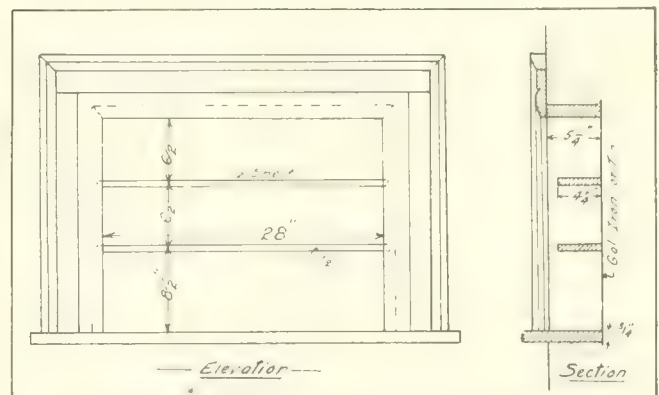


Fig. 9.—Built-in medicine cabinet for the bathroom.

separate bookcase. The same color scheme is carried out in the tiling of the mantel and the leaded glass in the bookcase doors.

Furniture for the Bathroom

A medicine cabinet for the bathroom is something that is very useful and not very expensive to install. In spite of this, comparatively few houses are provided with them. Fig. 9 shows the construction of a built-in bathroom cabinet of convenient size. The trim used on the cabinet is the same as is used on windows. The

back of the cabinet is made of galvanized iron or tin. A mirror set in the door will sometimes improve its appearance.

A larger bathroom may permit of a construction such as is shown in Fig. 10. This sketch shows the elevation of north wall in one of the bathrooms of Mr. Henry Winnet's residence on Warren Road, Toronto. A glance at the illustration will show the convenience and pleasing appearance of the arrangement. A very useful

seat is formed between the two sections of the cabinet. The large mirror, being placed between the two windows, is in an ideal position for receiving a maximum amount of light during the day time, while at night an abundance of light is supplied by the electric light above the mirror. The drawers and cupboards provide ample room for towels and other bathroom supplies.

Built-in Wardrobes

Wardrobes and other furniture for the bedroom are always in great demand.

Fig. 11 shows a permanent wardrobe of simple but attractive design. A very effective appearance is given by the white enamel on the outside and the natural wood finish of the interior.

The wardrobe is approximately 8 ft. 6 in. high by 5 ft. wide by 2 ft. in depth, and is divided into four compartments, as shown. In the larger of the two lower compartments are two drawers $38\frac{3}{4} \times 18 \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and in the other are two drawers $17 \times 18 \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This wardrobe may in some cases be built in flush with the wall. In the ordinary clothes closet there is usually some room which could be utilized by drawers, as shown in Fig. 11.

An excellent arrangement is to provide two built-in wardrobes and to have a chest of drawers built into the space between the wardrobes, with shelves above. To carry out the scheme to the point of greatest comfort two full-length mirrors could be applied to the panels of the two doors of the two wardrobes. These mirrors would be most convenient, as a person could view both front and back at the same time by swinging the doors to catch the reflection.

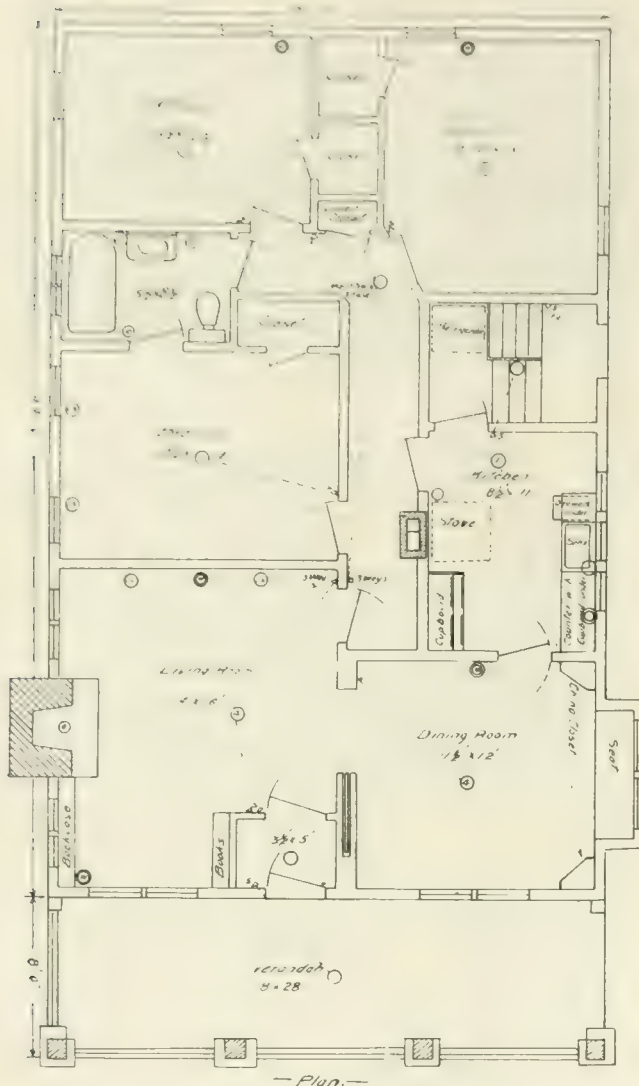
Chest of Drawers to Utilize Waste Space in Attic

In building an attic room some space is necessarily left between the walls of the room and the roof. While this space is seldom large enough for a clothes closet, there is often sufficient room for a set of drawers, as shown in Fig. 12.

In Fig. 13 is shown the method of constructing such a set of drawers. The dimensions given are for the set shown in Fig. 12, and would of course have to be modified for different houses.

※ ※

Wherever there is a machine that everybody is permitted to use, and no one is responsible for, there you will find a machine that is pretty generally abused and seldom in the right kind of order to do good work.



Floor plan of bungalow shown on opposite page.

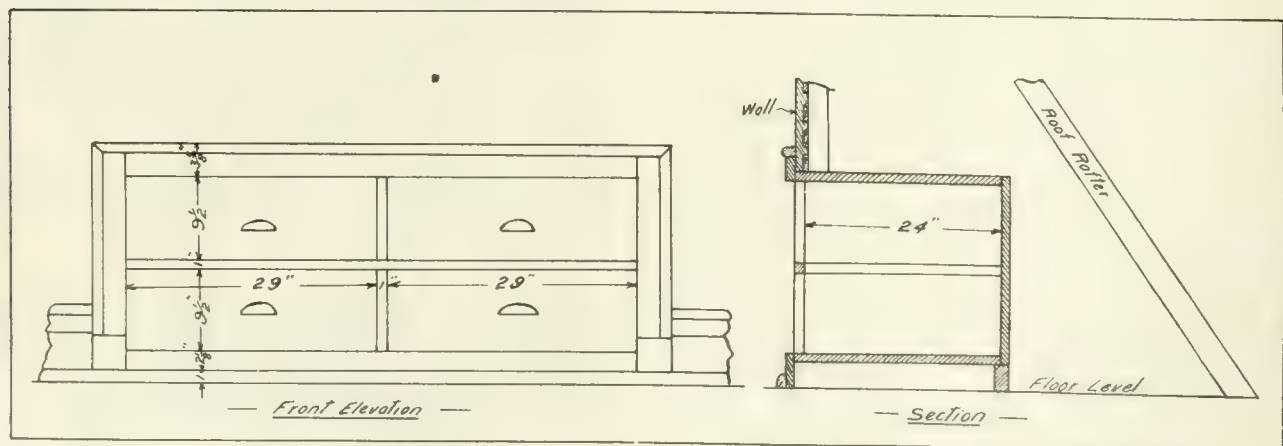


Fig. 13.—Details of construction of chest of drawers shown in Fig. 12, showing how it makes use of the waste space in the attic.

Attractive Bungalow at Welland, Ont.

Builder, W. E. Learn
Cost, - \$3,000

The design shows care and thought. It is well built and contains many conveniences, including built-in furniture, thus making it a model for other builders.

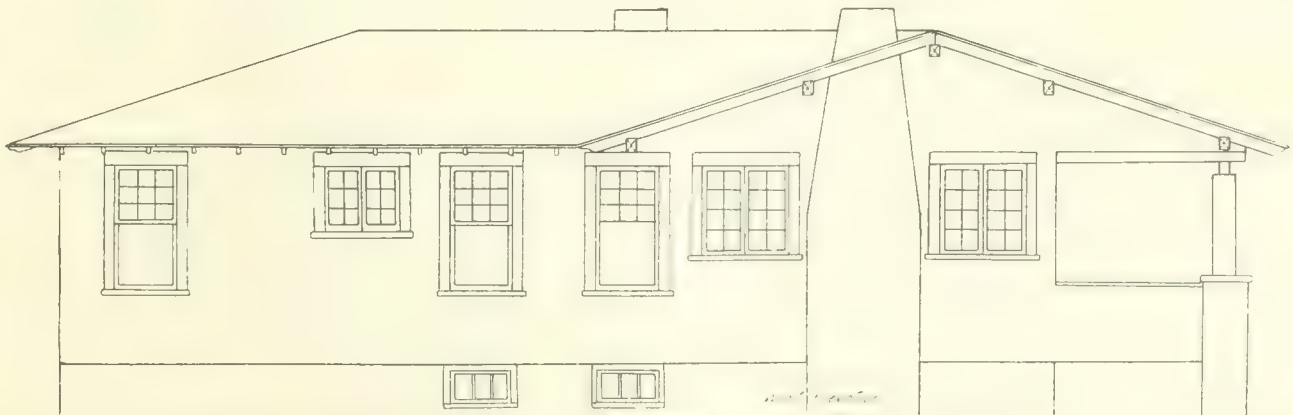
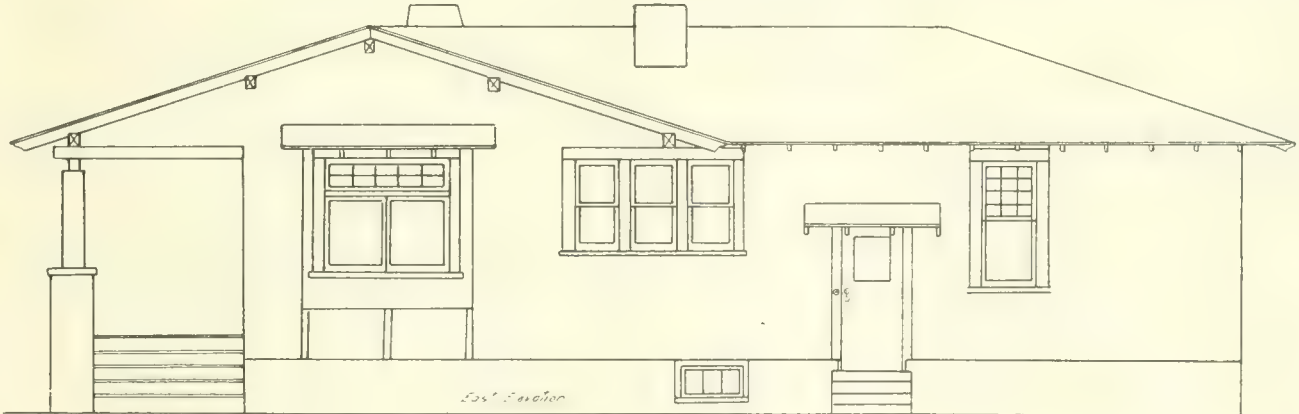
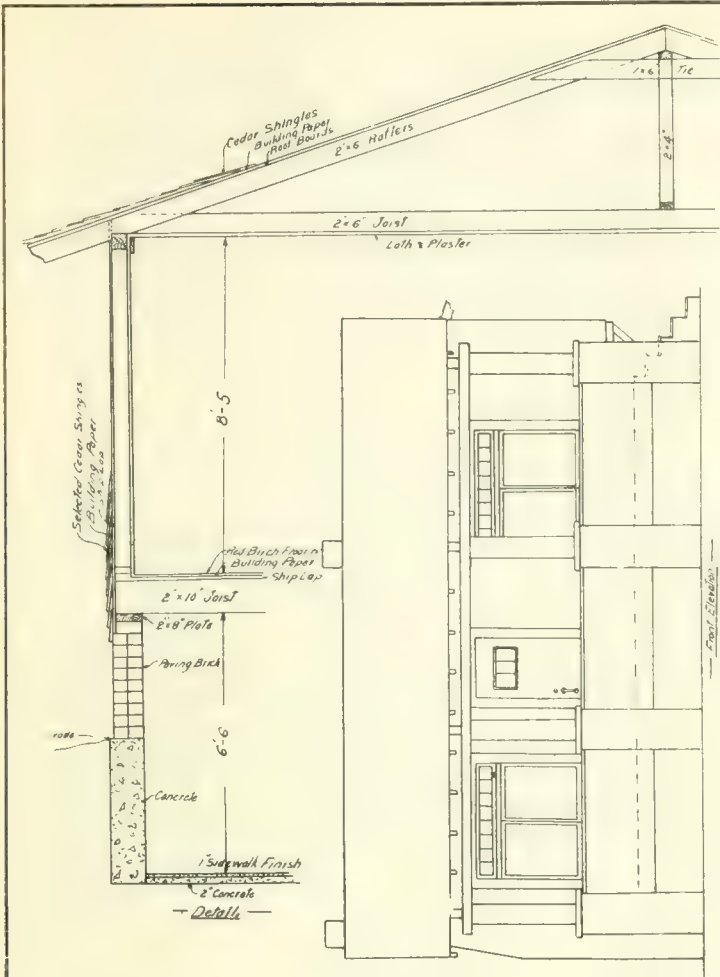
THESE illustrations show three elevations and a through section of an attractive bungalow at Welland, Ont. The floor plan is shown on the opposite page.

The foundation is of concrete to the grade with paving block to the ground floor. Above this the house is shingled and stained.

All that the word "bungalow" implies is embodied in this dwelling. The layout shows this, and the conveniences installed make for a home that is a home.

A special feature in connection with the bungalow is the amount of built-in furniture, including a China closet and window seat in the dining room, bookcases in the living room, and the cupboards in the kitchen. Details of these are given in Figures 3, 6 and 7 in the leading article in this issue.

The trim is in cypress, with hardwood floors throughout.



Piling Slate

For the purpose of avoiding breakages in piling slates, say 10 x 20, the following rules have been drawn up by the Standard Slate Corporation:

1. Lay strips, or preferably a board, so as to keep the slate from the ground and to keep the pile even, equalizing weight.

2. Lay a pile of slates 10 inches high flat on the boards.

3. Stand a row of slates on edge against this pile, allowing them to stand as nearly straight up and down as possible.

4. Start the second tier with a pile 20 inches high of slates laid flat. This pile should be placed on the slates which stand on edge.

5. Then put a row of slates as per rule No. 3, putting two rows of strips or laths underneath.

6. Put a third tier on top. It is not wise to stack slate higher than three tiers.

7. On top of the last tier lay a row of slates, laid flat. Cover these with two or three more rows, laid so as to cover the joints.

This makes a good, solid pile, protected from getting dirty, and the breakage saving will more than pay for the care taken.

✻ ✻

The Guesswork Habit

Foremen, don't get into the guesswork habit, for it's a very bad one. When unusual or new things are to be done in the shop, it only requires a few minutes to dictate plain, straightforward specifications, detailing each and every operation to be performed. This method, together with such pencil sketches as are required, may and will save a good many hours' time during the year, also prevent the spoiling of a lot of stock.

Don't fail to remember that when you are explaining something new to one of your men, while the whole thing is clearly defined in your own mind, it is strange to him. Therefore, put it in black and white until the man cannot fail to get a correct understanding of the matter or operation, just as you see it and have planned it out. Perhaps you have been days in getting the thing worked out, so take a little time in getting the other fellow to thoroughly understand just what you want, before he goes ahead.

✻ ✻

Storm Windows Appreciated

Editor Canadian Builder and Carpenter:

Can you or any of your readers tell me why, in the houses that are being built to-day, no storm windows are supplied? Is it because it adds to the cost of the house? If this is the case, the cost (not very much in any case) could be added to the sale price.

Last summer I bought a home that was all that could be desired. During the summer and fall months, it was an ideal place to live in. However, when winter set in, it was terrible. The cold that came in the windows was awful, and on particularly stormy days the wind would whistle through and, on several occasions, snow actually came in. I tried weatherstripping and, while this helped considerably, it did not keep out the cold as well as storm windows would have done.

In my particular case, double windows would not

have been needed for all the rooms. The north elevation required them and, as the south elevation partly faced the lake, they were needed there also. This summer I am going to have some made. I hate to part with the money, and I know that if they had been with the house when I bought it, and their cost added to the selling price, I would never have noticed the extra charge.

If builders only knew how much these smaller (?) details are appreciated by the persons who live in the house, they would not hesitate to use a little time and money in attending to them.—C. M. Brooks.

✻ ✻

Hints on House Planning

When you commence to plan your new house get a good sized scrap book in which to paste every kind of a suggestion you come across. There are hundreds of little ideas, as well as some larger ones, which will help you give your home added charm or comfort without much increase in cost. Ideas about built-in things, from a simple shelf to a medicine closet or a seat in an inglenook. There are things to do and things not to do about the placing of lights and of radiators and of water or steam pipes. There are principles of harmony to be remembered in the selection of rugs, draperies, wall decorations and furniture. We all run across such suggestions, but rarely remember them. So get a scrap book, or else a large envelope or a flat box, labeled "The New House." It will pay.

✻ ✻

Rules for Building Scaffolds

Four simple rules for construction of scaffolds, laid down by a construction safety committee, are as follows:

1. When wooden scaffolds are built up for repairs or construction work, clear, selected, long leaf yellow pine, or its equivalent, shall be used.

2. The uprights shall be not less than 4 x 4 inches for heights not exceeding 50 feet. Where the frame is to be carried up over 50 feet and less than 100 feet, the uprights for the lower 50 feet shall be reinforced with a 2 x 4. The horizontal members shall be not less than 1 5/8 x 12-inch material throughout. The diagonal bracing shall be not less than 1 x 6-inch material.

3. Scaffolds for mason, stone or concrete work should be at least 6 feet wide.

4. All built-up scaffolds 5 feet or more above the ground shall be equipped with railings, and when 10 feet or more above the ground, a toe board at least 6 inches high shall be placed at the base of the railing.

✻ ✻

Trying Out Roofing Nails

An interesting experiment is being made in the use of roofing nails, the result of which will be of interest to everybody who uses nails to hold roofing of any kind to roof boards. The nail problem is one of the most important factors in the roofing business. Whether it be shingle or slate or roll roofing or asphalt or asbestos shingles, the nail is the bond between roof and roofing and the life of the roof will be no longer than the life of the nail.

J. R. Moorehead, in a circular to lumbermen, says:

"Prof. R. R. Chaffee, of the Pennsylvania College of Forestry, read what I had to say in my first circular in one of the trade papers, and immediately wrote me for information as to where these nails could be bought, advising that the college was ready at that moment to put on a new shingle roof, and desired to experiment with the best shingle nail to be procured. He advises that they have just laid 20,000 red cedar shingles, using the pure zinc, pure copper zinc, blue cut, and common wire nail. Of course, it is going to take time to ascertain the

exact result as to which of these is the better nail. He also advises that he had made some chemical tests as to the lasting qualities of the zinc coating on the zinc-clad nail, and from his experiments in this direction he believes that the zinc-clad nail is far superior to the ordinary galvanized nail, for the reason that the ordinary galvanized nail is coated by what is known as the electrolysis method, going through an electrified bath, while the zinc-coated nail is dipped bodily into a mass of molten pure zinc."

How to Construct Concrete Walks, Floors and Driveways

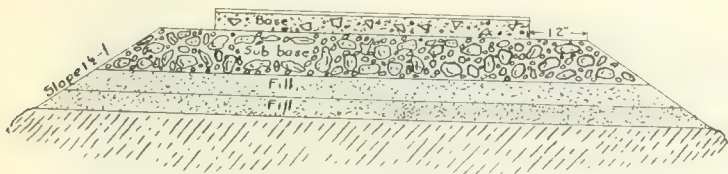
Spring, with its heavy rains and consequent prevalence of mud, is upon us, and the necessity for dry walks, driveways, etc., is apparent. Especially is this true in the towns and smaller places. In this article is told how anyone may construct concrete walks, floors and driveways, and the things to guard against in doing the work

A CONCRETE walk always presents a neat appearance, being easily cleaned, and outside of cleaning needs no other attention, for it never gets out of repair. In cost, concrete compares very favorably with all other materials, with the possible exception of wood, and in some localities it can even be had at equal or less cost than the latter.

To obtain the best results with concrete walks, proper care should be taken in their construction—just as with any other kind of material—and before telling how to lay the walk we will consider things to guard against, such as settlement cracks, upheaval by frost or roots of trees, temperature cracks, and scaling of the surface.

Cracks due to settlement can be avoided by thoroughly ramming the ground after excavating for the foundation, thereby providing a solid bearing.

To prevent upheaval by frost, a good foundation should be built of crushed stone, hard steam cinders or brickbats, but hard coal ashes should not be used.



Walk laid on fill.

The upheaval by tree roots may easily be prevented by cutting off all roots which would run under the walk at a less depth than the bottom of the excavation.

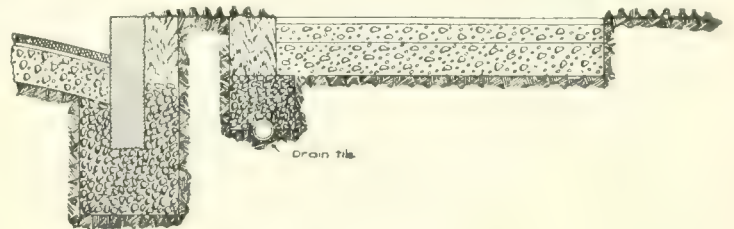
Concrete expands and contracts with changes in temperature just as steel does. It is, therefore, necessary to make joints which will allow for this change. They are made by cutting entirely through the concrete with a steel trowel or other sharp instrument, making the joint $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide. Blocks formed in this manner should not be larger than 6 feet square (36 square feet).

Scaling of the surface is generally caused by improper mixing, poor materials, and allowing the concrete to dry out before thoroughly hardening. The walk should be kept moist for several days after placing.

Foundations

First stake out the sides of the walk. Excavate about

16 inches below the top of the walk and tamp the bottom until it is hard and firm. Fill in enough to allow for a layer of 4 inches of concrete, with clean, hard cinders or crushed stone, large pebbles, brickbats, broken tile or other hard material. Place in position wooden forms made out of 2 x 4's set on edge and held in position by stakes firmly driven into the ground, the

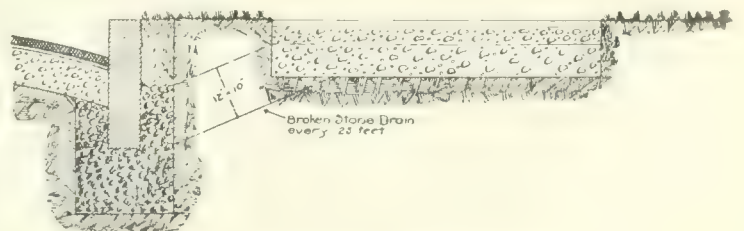


Walk laid on cut using tile drain.

top edge of the forms being located so as to be even with the top of the walk. The walk should be higher on one side so as to insure the water running off. This slope should be $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to the foot.

Materials and Proportions

Care should be used in the selection of the materials and their mixing. The aggregate should consist of gravel or crushed stone and clean, hard, coarse sand. The stone or gravel should be larger than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch



Walk laid on cut using stone drain.

and should range in size up to 1 inch. Sand consists of the particles smaller than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Only first-class Portland cement should be used.

The strength and durability of the walk will depend, to a great extent, on the proportions used. The best mixture is that in which all the spaces between the stones are completely filled with mortar. If well-

graded stone is used with coarse sand, the proportions of 1 part cement, 2½ parts sand, and 5 parts of stone give good results. It is often the case that there is a plentiful supply of bank run gravel, and if this is clean and well graded, a mixture of one part sand to six parts of gravel is permissible.

Enough water is added to make the concrete of a consistency that when tamped it will not "quake," but, at

which it can now be smoothed with a wooden "float."

A neat appearance may be given the joints by running a "jointer" along the top and smoothing them before the concrete gets hard. The sides may be treated in the same way by using an "edger."

When the concrete is very nearly hard go over the surface with a stiff brush, removing the marks of the float and giving a good even-wearing surface, which will not be slippery as the aggregate will be slightly exposed. In using the brush, however, care should be taken not to remove the larger pieces of stone. If it is found that surfacing in this way does remove the larger stones, allow the concrete to harden a little longer.

Floors and Driveways

Interior floors—such as those in cellars, stables, and barns—need no expansion joints, as the temperature is nearly constant, hence they can be considered as large slabs and built in the same manner as walks. Outside floors, such as feeding floors around the farm, should have expansion joints, forming slabs not over six feet square. They are nothing more than several walks laid side by side, and can be so constructed.

A driveway is built just the same as a walk; except that instead of sloping from one side to the other, it has a "crown" in the middle, and this is effected by shaping the concrete by means of a curved "templet" instead of a straightedge.

The proper thickness of walks is 4 inches, floors 5 inches, and driveways 6 inches. After the concrete is in place it should be protected to prevent persons and animals walking on it before it has hardened; and in warm weather should be protected from the rays of the sun by covering with straw or similar material, and keeping it moist for three or four days.



Cutting joints in top coat.

the same time, it should be wet enough to cause some moisture to rise to the surface under tamping.

Placing Concrete

Divide the walk into blocks by placing wooden forms (2 inches x 4 inches) at right angles to the side forms. These are held in place by stakes driven into the ground on the side opposite to which the concrete is placed. In this way alternate slabs can be laid, and after they have been filled the cross forms can be removed and the remaining slabs placed. If the walk is not wider than 6 feet the blocks can be made square, but should not be longer than 6 feet on account of expansion.

There should be enough forms to use up all the concrete in one batch; but under no circumstances should a form be half filled and allowed to harden before finishing, as this leaves a line of weakness and is apt to cause a crack.

Spread the concrete in alternate slabs 4 inches thick and tamp the concrete thoroughly until it conforms to a straightedge resting on the side forms. Mix another batch, remove cross forms and place concrete in the spaces left vacant in the preceding operation, thus making a continuous walk. Use tamp and straightedge as before. Immediately after placing the closing slabs work a trowel or knife down through the entire thickness of concrete between each slab so as to insure perfect joints and to make each slab a separate block.

Finishing

The tamping will have brought a certain amount of moisture to the surface. This moisture consists in the most part of mortar,



Tamping base.

Waterproof Cast Stone Blocks

After years of experimenting by cement block makers and other manufacturers of cement products, a process of making absolute waterproof blocks has been discovered and patented. The discovery has been a boon to builders, as the cement block has always been an economic building material and has been in great de-

dry-tamp product. The manufacturer of this block has a double advantage, in that his product is waterproof and also has a facing of genuine granite with all its sparkling beauty. A concrete block with granite surface is shown in Fig. 2.

By this system concrete is poured directly into cars containing multiple moulds. When the moulds are filled they stand about twenty-four hours, or until the cement obtains its initial set, depending on the temperature of the air. Artificial drying reduces this to 8 or 10 hours.

The machinery used for making these blocks is manufactured by the Cast Stone Block & Machine Company, Limited, at Windsor, Ontario. This company also manufacture blocks and their plant in Windsor has an output of 1500 blocks per day.

Book Review

Steel Construction, by Henry Jackson Burt, C.E., structural engineer for Holabird & Roche, architects; member American Society of Civil Engineers; member Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; 400 pages, 236 illustrations, flexible cover, pocket size, pages 4½ x 7 ins. Published by the American Technical Society, Drexel Ave. and 58th St., Chicago. Price \$2.75.

This is a reference book for architects, contractors, civil engineers, designers, etc., and a text book for students. Among the subjects covered are steel sections—adaptability and use; quality of material; unit stresses; rivets and bolts; beams; riveted girders; compression members; tension members; wind bracing; practical design; protection of steel, and specifications.

Facts and formulae for the design of the steel framework of buildings are given, together with their application. Many formulae are accompanied by explanations which show their proper application and current practice.

As a reference book, it is very valuable, since it brings together the necessary data, well indexed, of complete design of structural steel business buildings. Enough illustrations are given to guide in the solution of problems encountered in practice.

A feature is a complete set of drawings and detailed explanations in connection with the design of a sixteen storey hotel.



Fig. 1—House built with granite rock faced blocks 8x8x24 ins.

mand in some parts of the country, especially for foundations. Also, these blocks do not become discolored, check, or crumble, since they are made with wet cement, causing the cement to crystalize and take on the appearance and characteristics of cast stone. A building of hollow concrete blocks made from wet cement with a concrete foundation, on account of the air spaces, is cool in the summer and warm in the winter; fire, water, and frostproof, besides being of low construction cost.

Facing the Waterproof Block

One problem which puzzled those who experimented with the wet concrete product was how to face such a block and do so at a cost which would be practical and in proportion to the rest of the block. The men experienced in cement knew the advantages of the wet cement block, but, also, that there were difficulties in producing a well-appearing surface.

The surface defect was overcome by an invention which is the crowning feature of the new system; a process whereby the block can be faced with crushed granite, and the cost of manufacturing such a block, labor and material included, does not exceed the cost of manufacturing the



Enlarged view of smooth face granite block made in sizes 8x8x24 ins.

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We give SERVICE
We practise—SQUARE DEALING

When you know that the low end is going to be laid out, and not run into your goods, and that the machine marks are going to be cleaned off your hardwood trim,—then you know that you are buying QUALITY.

When you know that modern equipment and seasoned stock is on hand for filling your order, and the firm has had forty-six years' experience in manufacturing the kind of goods you require, and has earned in that time a reputation for prompt deliveries and superior quality in goods,—then you know that with your goods you will receive SERVICE.

When you are referred to a long list of customers who will tell you that on every job, big or little, they received entire satisfaction,—then you will know that your transactions with this firm will be marked with SQUARE DEALING.

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CANADA

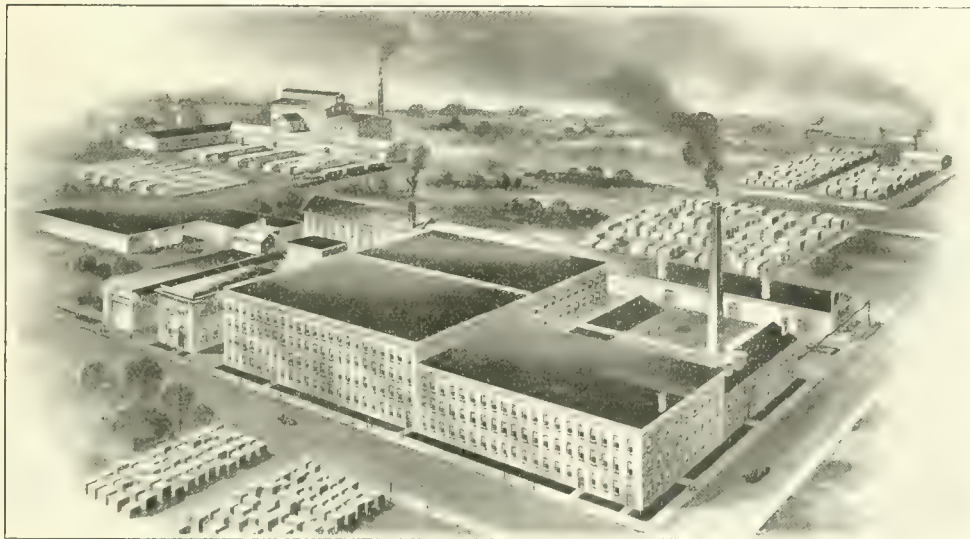
*We sell—QUALITY
We give—SERVICE
We practise—SQUARE DEALING*

The Schultz Brothers Company

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF
LUMBER, PLANING MILL PRODUCTS, SHOOKS
PACKING CASES, SECTIONAL PORTABLE
BUILDINGS, NOVELTIES & BRICK

ESTABLISHED 1869



Our Planing Mill, Lumber Yards and Brick Plant.

Our New Catalogue, ready about April 15th,
illustrates the following lines—send for a copy

Veneered Doors
Pine Doors
Fir Doors
Lavatory Doors
Cupboard Doors
Fire Doors & Equipment
Garage Doors
Warehouse Doors
Combination Storm and
Screen Doors.
Sash
Frames

Columns
Pilasters
Pedestals
Porch Materials
Colonnades
Newels and Stair
Materials
Stairs
Mouldings
Interior Trim
Mantels
Paneling

Beam Ceiling
Built-in China Cabinets
and Buffets
Kitchen Cupboards
Medicine Cabinets
Grilles
Blinds
Window Screens
Screen Doors
Flooring
Long Bill Stuff
Joists and Studding

Dressed & Matched Stock
Lath and Shingles
Wall and Plaster Boards
Fire Brick and Clay
Cement
Silica Brick
Metal Ceiling, Lath
and Cornice
Contractors' Wheelbar-
rows
Underwriters' Hose
Houses, etc.

The Schultz Brothers Company

LIMITED

BRANTFORD

CANADA

Price List of Building Materials—Revised to Date

EDITOR'S NOTE—Great care is exercised in obtaining prices for this department. They are as accurate as it is possible for us to make them. We know, however, that because of varying conditions, different dealers' prices are bound to vary somewhat; and our purpose in publishing this department is to give readers an idea of prices, rather than absolutely definite information.

In some cases a range of prices appears. This is given to cover the variation in quotations given by different dealers, and also to cover slight variations in conditions of measurement or purchases, which space will not permit us to specify in detail.

We will be glad to give readers prices on materials not appearing here (hardwood flooring and hardware trim for instance), and also the names of dealers from whom such materials can be obtained. Such information will be supplied promptly if you write us specifying in detail what is desired.

PRICE AT MONTREAL

Hemlock Lumber

2 x 4 in. to 2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	\$24.00
2 x 4 in. to 2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	26.00
2 x 4 in. to 2 x 12 in., 18 ft.	28.00 to 30.00
1 in. hemlock No. 1	22.00
No. 1 hemlock decking	23.00 to 25.00
No. 2 hemlock dimensions and 1 in. ...	26.00 to 30.00

Pine

1 in. common and better pine 8 to 12 in. wide, rough	\$32.00 to 40.00
2 in. white pine, mill stock	29.00 to 33.00
7/8 x 8 and 10 in. pine shelving	36.00 to 45.00
7/8 x 12 pine shelving	42.00 to 50.00
No. 1 white pine flooring	40.00
No. 1 spruce flooring	30.00
No. 1 pine decking, D2S	40.00
No. 1 pine V. or beaded sheeting	40.00
No. 2 pine V. or beaded sheeting	30.00

Pine Trim for Paint Finish

4 in. casing, per 100 ft.	\$1.75
5 in. casing, per 100 ft.	2.10
8 in. pine base, per 100 ft.	3.25
10 in. pine base, per 100 ft.	4.20
4 in. pine window stool, per 100 ft. ...	2.75

Shingles, Lath Roofing, Etc.

No. 1 pine lath	5.00
No. 2 pine lath	4.50
No. 1 spruce lath	4.00

Cedar Posts—Fence

5 in. at small end	5c. foot
7 in. at small end	7c. foot

Hardware

Nails, wire, common	\$2.30 base keg
Nails, cut, common	2.50 " "
Sash weights, cast iron	1.50 per 100 lbs.
Tarred felt paper .....	.43 roll
Building paper .....	.35 roll

Brick, Tile, Terra Cotta, Sewer Pipe

No. 1 dry pressed red bricks	17.00
No. 1 dry pressed buff bricks	21.00
Red stock bricks	11.50
Grey stock bricks	12.00
Wire cut brick for foundation work...	10.00
Fire brick	25.00
Sewer pipe, 4 inch	10c. foot
Sewer pipe, 6 inch	15c. foot

Price at Montreal—Continued

Cement, Plaster, Stone, Etc.

Cement (bags extra)	1.90 bbl.
Sand, for cement or brick work .....	.95 ton
Lime .....	.38 per 100 lbs
Hydrated lime	10.00
Mortar color	5.00 bbl.
Plaster of paris	2.35
Crushed stone 2 in.	1.40
Crushed stone, 1 in.	1.60
Crushed stone, 3/4 in.	1.75
Hardwall plaster	\$9.50 to 12.00 neat
	6.50 sanded ton
Gravel	1.35 yard
Hair (plaster) .....	.03 per lb.

PRICE AT TORONTO

Hemlock Lumber

2 x 4 in. to 2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	\$23.00 to 29.00
2 x 4 in. to 2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	23.00 to 29.00
2 x 4 in. to 2 x 12 in., 18 ft.	25.00 to 30.00
1 in. hemlock No. 1	23.00 to 26.00
No. 1 hemlock decking	25.00 to 28.00
No. 2 hemlock dimensions and 1 in. ...	19.00 to 23.00

Pine

1 in. common and better pine 8 to 12 in. wide, rough	\$25.00 to 33.00
2 in. white pine, mill stock	29.00 to 34.00
7/8 x 8 and 10 in. pine shelving	33.00 to 40.00
7/8 x 12 pine shelving	45.00 to 48.00
No. 1 white pine flooring	34.00 to 37.00
No. 1 spruce flooring	27.00 to 32.00
No. 1 pine decking, D2S	26.00 to 31.00
Spruce decking	27.00 to 32.00
No. 1 pine V. or beaded sheeting	35.00 to 39.00
No. 2 pine V. or beaded sheeting	30.00 to 33.00

No. 1 Common Yellow Pine

2 x 4 in. to 2 x 14 in., 10 to 16 ft.	\$24.00 to 36.00
2 x 4 in. to 2 x 14 in., 18 to 20 ft.	29.00 to 38.00
2 x 4 in. to 2 x 14 in., 22 to 24 ft.	31.00 to 40.00

Yellow Pine Finish

4/4 x 6, 8, 10 and 12 B. & B. smoke finish	\$41.00
5/4 x " " " " " " " "	45.00
6/4 x " " " " " " " "	45.00
8/4 x " " " " " " " "	45.00
4/4 x " " " " " " " " steam finish	45.00 to 50.00
5/4 x " " " " " " " "	48.00 to 50.00
6/4 x " " " " " " " "	48.00 to 50.00
8/4 x " " " " " " " "	50.00 to 55.00

NOTE TO READERS. We would be glad to have suggestions from readers as to the extension or modification of this list.

News of Builders' Exchanges

New Officers of Brandon, Man., Exchange

At the recently held meeting of the Brandon, Man., Builders' Exchange, the following officers were elected for 1915: Chas. W. Hall, president; Frank C. Lissaman, vice-president; A. R. McDiarmid, treasurer; F. M. Grant, secretary; board of directors, Messrs. T. M. Harrington, J. E. Blackwell, Jas. McClement, H. G. Fletcher, B. H. Campbell, J. D. Kennedy, R. Hewitt, Jas. E. Yates, and J. E. Crane.

Council Grants

Request of London Builders' Exchange

Through urging on the part of the London Builders' Exchange, the City Council of London has decided to print on each building permit, section 19 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, as follows:

Unless with the approval of the Board no sum payable as compensation or by way of commutation of any weekly or other periodical payment in respect of it shall be capable of being assigned, charged or attached, nor shall it pass by operation of law except to a personal representative nor shall any claim be set off against it.

Officers of Edmonton Exchange

At the recently held meeting of the Edmonton Builders' Exchange the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, A. J. Brown of W. H. Clark & Co., Ltd.; first vice-president, H. Nash, of Nash & Batson; second vice-president, C. W. Hillas, of Depew, Hillas Company.

Finance committee: A. M. Frith, of Burnham, Frith Electric Company; R. E. Foote, of Purell & Foote; C. W. Hillas, of Depew, Hillas Electric Company, Ltd.

Executive committee: C. Batson, of Pheasey & Batson, for general contractors; P. Harvey, of P. Anderson Brick Company, for manufacturers; J. Iles, of Atlas Lumber Company, for lumbermen; A. M. Frith, of Burnham, Frith, for electricians; J. McMartin, of Edmonton Metal Works, for sheet metal contractors; I. Tremblay, of Edmonton Plastering Company, for plasterers; C. R. Frost, McKnight & Frost, for plumbers. The painters' delegate to be elected later.

It was decided to hold a monthly meeting of the exchange hereafter, meeting on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

Annual Banquet of Chatham Exchange

Members of the Chatham Builders' Exchange and their friends, to the number of about 40, gathered at the Rankin Hotel on March 23, for the fourth annual banquet of the organization. These annual gatherings are coming into great popularity with the builders, as was evidenced last night by the good attendance and the goodfellowship existing throughout the evening.

Two addresses of more than passing interest were delivered by members of exchanges in other cities. A. E. Flower, secretary of the Provincial Association of

Builders' Exchanges, gave an interesting talk on the Workmen's Compensation Act recently introduced in Ontario, and President Wright, of the London Builders' Exchange, spoke on various phases of exchange work.

Ex-President Wm. Robertson acted in the capacity of chairman during the evening.

President Wright proceeded to tell local builders something of what can be accomplished through the co-operation of contractors engaged in different lines of work. Carpenters and other builders as well, he declared, might well feel proud of their work. Many persons have the false impression that exchanges are some kind of holdup societies, but nothing could be further from the truth, and they are no more such than retail merchants' associations and other co-operative organizations of this kind. Exchanges should be used as a school of education for the public, and it has repeatedly been shown what can be accomplished by being banded together and standing for what is right. Unionism is all right in its place if it is not carried to extremes. Little can be accomplished without co-operation.

A. E. Flower, who spoke on the Compensation Act, proved himself to be thoroughly familiar with the working of this legislation, and brought out many interesting points in the Act, in so far as it concerns builders and contractors.

Some of those present included: Messrs. Harry Rayment, Frank Blonde, Joe Hadley, Charles Clements, Albert Oldershaw, Robert Mitchell, B. A. Oldershaw, Hector Johnston, Milton Bogart, William Hadley, A. L. Cornelius, S. G. Kinsey, James Goodall, T. Jno. Doyle, Ben Blonde, Albert Tomlinson, A. E. Flower, Wm. Robertson, Mr. Wright, Tom Rayment, Frank Sparks, Arthur Cartier, W. G. Burrows, Thomas Wangerheim, Ed. Prudhome, William Boa, R. McG. Coyle, John Watt, Capt. Crow, G. H. Tripplehorn, Charles Guy, Roy Brody, William Palmer, J. J. Little.

Notes From the Toronto Exchange

The second of the series of lunches to be conducted by this exchange was held at headquarters on March 31. The speaker of the day was W. H. Hall, manager of the Canadian Surety Co., Toronto, who took for his subject "Contractors' Bonds." Mr. Hall pointed out the advantages of builders being bonded by an institution, which makes a specialty of this work, rather than by friends.

Friday, April 9, will be Ladies' Night at the exchange, when a dance and euchre will be held. Arrangements are now under way and everything points to an enjoyable evening.

Secretary A. E. Flower is busily engaged in organization work throughout the province.

CONCRETE MIXER—A manufacturer of both batch and continuous mixers wishes reliable representation in the larger cities of Canada. Box 13, Canadian Builder and Carpenter, 32 Colborne Street, Toronto. A

HOISTS—U. S. manufacturers of Builders' Hoists, retailing from \$35.00 up, wishes representatives in a number of good Canadian territories that are still open. Box 19, Canadian Builder & Carpenter, 32 Colborne St., Toronto. A

Denison Hollow Tile

it Interlocks

Build Like a Thermos Bottle

Keep the Dryness in and the Dampness out.
Keep the coolness in and the heat out.
Keep the warmth in and the cold out.

The one size and shape
builds all thicknesses of wall.

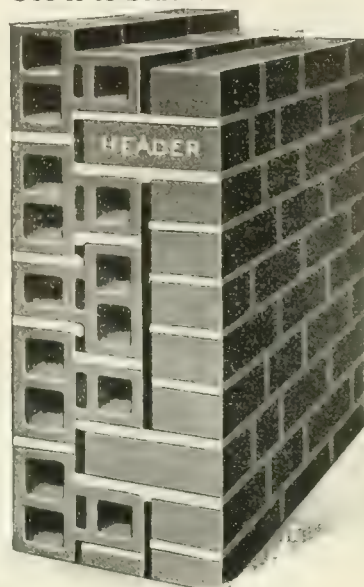


12 inch wall.



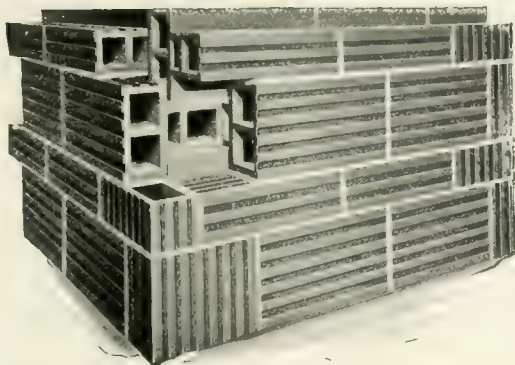
9 inch wall

• Use it for bearing walls.
Use it for curtain walls.
Use it for backing face brick.
Use it for facing factories and
warehouses.
Use it to Stucco on.



12 inch wall

Write or 'phone for
booklet A and full
particulars.



Showing of wall at corner

Phone
Main
2935

Sun Brick Company, Limited

Traders Bank Building
TORONTO

PARISTONE
HARDWALL PLASTER

Little more expensive in the first place and—

certainly more economical in the long run.

Easiest to work with
Economical and Lasting
Makes the best job

THE ALABASTINE CO. LIMITED
PARISTONE
PLASTER PRODUCTS
TRADE MARK

Man'd By **THE ALABASTINE CO., Limited**
Office: PARIS, ONT. Mills: CALEDONIA, ONT.

“Paristone” Hardwall Plaster is “Made in Canada”

But that is not the most important reason why you should use it. This Hardwall Plaster is excelled in quality by none, but a trifle more expensive than the lime mortar, and many cases costing no more.

Certainly no builder should neglect to thoroughly investigate “Paristone”. It is so superior to lime mortar that there is no question of the great economy of plastering with “Paristone.”

Send for little booklet telling all about “Paristone” Wall Plaster, and giving directions for applying it. **FREE** to readers of this paper.

The Alabastine Co., Limited, Paris, Ont. Mines and Factory Caledonia, Ont.

Price List of Building Materials—Continued.

Price at Toronto Continued

Pine Trim for Paint Finish

4 in. casing, per 100 ft.	\$1.80 to 2.00
5 in. casing, per 100 ft.	2.00 to 2.50
8 in. pine base, per 100 ft.	2.75 to 3.25
10 in. pine base, per 100 ft.	4.00 to 4.50
4 in. pine window stool, per 100 ft. ...	3.00

Hardwood Trim, Flooring, Etc.

Quotations will be given on request.
See editor's note above.

Shingles, Lath Roofing Etc.

XXX B. C. cedar shingles	\$3.35 per M
N. B. extras	4.00
No. 1 pine lath	5.00 to 6.00 per M
No. 2 pine lath	4.75 to 5.00
No. 1 spruce lath	4.25
Roofing	1 ply—\$1.60 per sq.
	2 ply— 2.00 "
	3 ply— 2.40 "

Cedar Posts—Fence

5 in. at small end .....	.25 each
7 in. at small end .....	.50 each

Hardware

Nails, wire, common	\$2.35 cwt.
Nails, cut, common	2.95
Sash weights, cast iron	2.00
Tarred paper .....	.60 roll
Building paper, plain .....	.50

Glass

United inches	Star	D.D.
Up 25 (per 100-ft. box)	\$6.50	8.60
26-40	\$7.00	10.00
41-50	7.40	11.70
51-60	8.00	12.00
61-70	8.75	12.75
71-80	9.50	13.85
81-85	10.50	17.50
86-90		18.85
91-95		19.20
96-100		22.75
101-105		32.00
106-110		36.00

Less 20 p.c. F.O.B. Toronto.

Wired glass

18c. to 20c. per sq. ft.

Brick, Tile, Terra Cotta, Sewer Pipe

No. 1 dry pressed red bricks	\$14.00 to 18.00 pr M
No. 1 dry pressed buff bricks	14.50 to 18.00
Red stock bricks	10.00 to 12.50
Sand lime brick	8.50
Grey stock bricks	10.50 to 12.50
Sewer brick	8.75 to 9.50
Wire cut brick for foundation work ...	8.00 to 9.00
Porous terra cotta bricks	12.00 to 15.00
No. 1 enamelled bricks, all colors, from	80.00 to 150.00
Fire brick	26.00 to 30.00
Sewer pipe, 4 inch	10c. foot
Sewer pipe, 6 inch	16c. foot
Verandah post caps, 16 in.	1.45 each
Verandah post caps, 20 in.	1.75 "
Chimney caps, 1 flue in 1 piece	2.00 "
Chimney caps, 2 flues in 2 pieces	3.50 "
Chimney caps, 3 flues in 3 pieces	5.00 "

Cement, Plaster, Stone, Etc.

Cement (bags extra)	\$1.85 bbl.
	(1.55 in car lots)
Sand, for cement or brick work	1.20 a yard

Price at Toronto—Continued

Lime .....	.38 cwt.
Hydrated lime (Canadian)	10.60 ton
Hydrated lime (American)	11.60 "
Mortar color	black, 3; red, 2
Plaster of paris	\$1.50 to 2.50
Crushed stone, 2 in.	1.20
Crushed stone, 1 in.	1.25
Crushed stone, ¾ in.	1.25
Hardwall plaster	9.10
	5.00 sanded
Gravel	1.50
Hair (plaster) .....	.07 lb.

PRICE AT WINNIPEG

Hemlock Lumber

2 x 4 in. to 2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	\$29.00
2 x 4 in. to 2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	29.00
2 x 4 in. to 2 x 12 in., 18 ft.	29.00

Shingles, Lath Roofing, Etc.

XXX B. C. cedar shingles	\$4.00 & 3.50 per M
No. 1 pine lath	5.75 per M
Metal lath .....	.16 to .20
Roofing felt (2-ply)	2.50 per roll

Hardware

Nails, wire, common	\$3.70 per keg
Nails, cut, common	3.70
Sash weights, cast iron	2.75 cwt.
Tarred felt paper	1.00 per roll
Building paper .....	.75
Insulating paper	1.25

Glass

United inches	Single	Double
Up 25	\$6.00	8.00
26-40	6.50	9.00
41-50	7.00	10.25
51-60	7.50	11.00
61-70	8.00	11.75
71-80	8.50	12.75
81-85		15.75
86-90		16.75
91-95		17.75
96-100		21.00
101-105		23.50
106-110		27.00

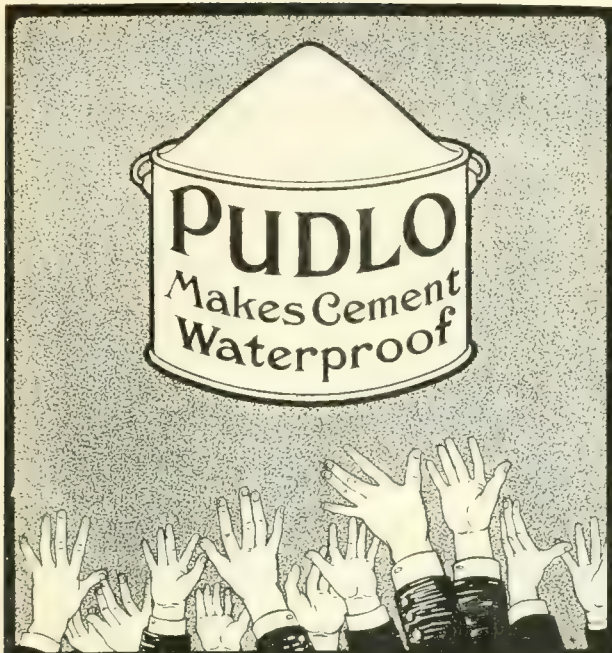
Brick, Tile, Terra Cotta, Sewer Pipe

No. 1 dry pressed red bricks	\$25.00 to 50.00
No. 1 dry pressed buff bricks	30.00 to 40.00
Red stock bricks	25.00
Sand lime brick	12.00
Porous terra cotta bricks	18.00 per M
No. 1 enamelled bricks, all colors, from	100.00
Fire brick	52.50
Oriental brick	35.00
Sewer pipe, 4 inch .....	.11 per ft.
Sewer pipe, 6 inch .....	.18½ per ft.

Cement, Plaster, Stone, Etc.

Cement (bags extra)	\$2.60 per bbl.
Sand, for cement or brick work	1.85 a yard
Lime .....	.34 per bu.
Hydrated lime	12.00 per ton
Mortar color .....	.05 per lb.
Plaster of paris .....	.75 per bag
Crushed stone, 2 in.	2.65 per yard
Crushed stone, 1 in.	2.90

NOTE TO READERS. We would be glad to have suggestions from readers as to the extension or modification of this list.



PUDLO
Makes Cement
Waterproof

The only British and reliable waterproof made for
DAMP WALLS BASEMENTS
RESERVOIRS FLAT ROOFS, Etc.

Write for Booklet
THE W. H. THORNHILL CO.,
 160 Princess Street, Winnipeg

GLASS

*All Kinds of Glass
for Building Purposes*

Plate, Window, Figured
Ornamental
Bent and Mirror Glass

The Consolidated Plate Glass Co.
of Canada, Limited

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

**RED
S
BRAND
WINDOW
GLASS**



**GLASS
BENDERS
TO
THE
TRADE**

THE TORONTO PLATE GLASS IMPORTING COMPANY, LIMITED

Plate, Window, Figured, Stained, Wired, Bent, Mirror
and Ornamental Glass

DON ROADWAY

TORONTO

SASH WEIGHTS

MADE IN
CANADA BY

FITTINGS LIMITED

VANCOUVER-WINNIPEG - **OSHAWA** - MONTREAL

Hardwood Flooring and Hardwood Interior Finish

"WILSON BROS. LIMITED"

on flooring means a carefully kiln-dried and well manufactured article. Our flooring is straightened, hollow-backed, bored, end-matched, steel polished and bundled.

We specialize in Veneered Doors to detail, also all kinds of Hardwood Interior Finish.

Write and send list and details for Quotations

Wilson Bros. Limited

Collingwood, Ontario

W. J. Hynes, Limited

The Largest Staff Manufacturers in Canada

We Manufacture:

Plaster Relief Decorations
Cornices ready to nail in position
Exterior Caps for Columns and Pilasters
Indirect Lighting Fixtures
Imitation Marble or Scagliola
Castings in any kind of Cement

Write us for further Information.

720 Dupont St., - Toronto



The "Peace" Patent Improved Metal Weather Strip For Windows and Doors

To Carpenters and Builders this weather-strip constitutes a necessary part of the equipment in the building of factories, offices and residential property. It is wind and dust proof, and reduces fuel bills. Windows work easier with than without it. It does away with storm sash, and lasts a lifetime. Write for illustrated pamphlet or further information to

WILLIAM PEACE CO., LIMITED

Bank of Hamilton Building, Hamilton, Ont.

Phone 286

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Architects, Engineers, Patent Attorneys, Etc.

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NEW BOOKLET OF COMPLETE INFORMATION FREE
(MENTION THIS PAPER) M. 3713

ALFRED A. GILMORE, Architect

Preston, - Ont.

Specializing in

Rinks, Exhibition Buildings,
Sanitary Dairy and Stock Barns.

Price List of Building Materials—Continued.

Price at Winnipeg—Continued

Crushed stone, 3/4 in.	2.90
Hardwall plaster	13.00 per ton
Gravel	1.85 per yard
Hair (plaster)	1.25 per bale

PRICE AT VANCOUVER

Shingles, Lath Roofing, Etc.

XXX B. C. cedar shingles	\$2.20 & 2.10 per M
No. 1 pine lath	2.25 per M

Hardware

Nails, wire, common	\$3.25 per keg
Nails, cut, common	4.25
Tarred felt paper .....	.90 per roll
Building paper .....	.70

Price at Vancouver—Continued

Brick, Tile, Terra Cotta, Sewer Pipe

No. 1 dry pressed red bricks	\$42.00 per M
No. 1 dry pressed buff bricks	42.00
Red stock bricks	13.00
Fire brick	45.00
Sewer pipe, 4 inch .....	.25 per ft.

Cement, Plaster, Stone, Etc.

Cement (bags extra)	\$3.00 per bbl.
Lime	1.35 per bbl.
Hydrated lime	4.25 per bbl.
Plaster of paris	4.50 per bbl.
Hardwall plaster	14.50 per ton
Hair (plaster)	14.50 per ton

Advertisements that Remind You

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited

Everything in Lumber

Timbers, Sash Doors, Columns, Etc.

Head Office: 65 Yonge St., TORONTO

Powell Lumber and Door Co., Ltd.

KORELOCK and KLIMAX Doors

In Oak, Birch and Fir

LARGE STOCK RIGHT PRICES PROMPT SHIPMENT

310-12 Front Street West, TORONTO

CHELSEA
EXEMPLAR OF QUALITY

Dumb-Waiters

Made of the best grade materials and simple in construction. CHELSEA DUMB-WAITERS give the fastest and most reliable service.

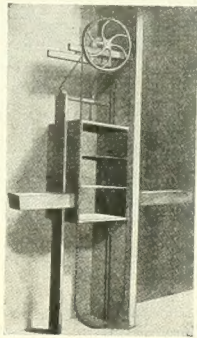
Write our Canadian Agents for catalog and prices.

Chelsea Elevator Co., New York

AGENTS

Hardware Co. of Toronto, Limited

46 Adelaide St. West, Toronto



No. 4 Band Brake Dumb-Waiter. 50 to 150 lbs. capacity.

DENNISTEEL
LONDON - CANADA

THE BEST STEEL LOCKERS MADE IN CANADA

MADE BY

THE DENNIS WIRE AND IRON WORKS CO. LIMITED

LONDON, CANADA

WINDOW LETTERS

BRASS PLATES ENAMELLED IRON
• SIGNS •
WOOD & GLASS HOUSE NUMBERS

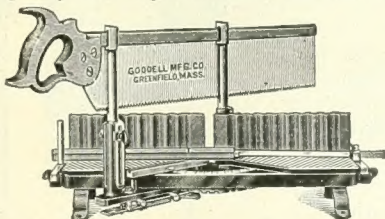
J.E. RICHARDSON & CO. 147 CHURCH ST. TORONTO.

GOODELL MITRE BOX

Made of STEEL

Cannot Break

For years this Box has been recognized as being first in quality and improvements, and the new STEEL BOTTOM



PLATES with ANGULAR SERRATIONS to prevent the work from slipping add still more to its convenience and attractiveness. Write for new Circular D. describing this and many other features.

GOODELL MFG. CO., Greenfield, Mass., U. S. A.

7% INVESTMENT

PROFIT-SHARING

Series \$100 \$500 and \$1,000.

Business at back of this investment, established 28 years. All or any part of investment may be withdrawn at any time after one year on 60 days' notice. Safe as any mortgage. Send for special folder.

National Securities Corporation

Limited

Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Wall Board

\$20.00 per thousand. A brand new wall board

that will give you the inside track in figuring jobs. Comes in sheets of standard thickness and size. Can be painted or kalsomined. Write for free samples.

Roofing

Lowest prices on record. Thoroughly saturated pure asphalt felt roofing. Price complete with nails and cement, in full rolls of 108 square feet, only

70 cents

Also makes an ideal frost proof and damp proof sheathing for walls.

A limited run of this special line to sell at quick clearance prices. Write to-day for prices and samples of our full line. We sell to builders and contractors.

Factory Distributors Company

Contract Department, HAMILTON, ONT.



Desk Room to Rent

Desk room in bright cheery office, centrally situated in Montreal. Telephone and Stenographic services available.

Apply to—

R. C. HOWSON

The Commercial Press, Limited

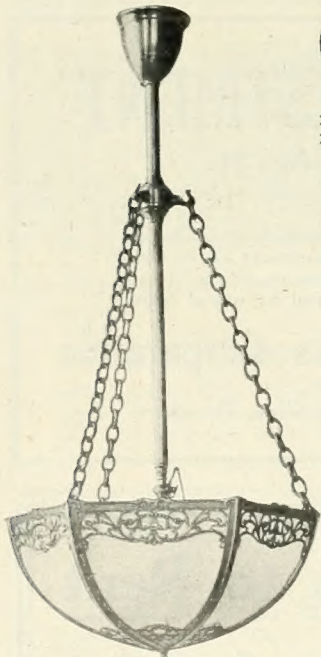
704 Unity Building

MONTREAL

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Gas Lighting in the Modern Home



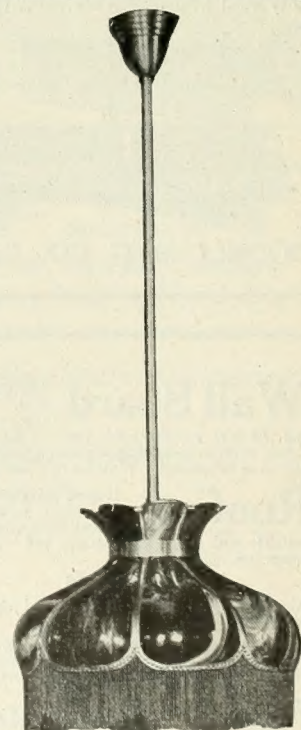
AT no time has the importance of the proper lighting of the home been appreciated as it is to-day. One reason for this is the vast improvement in lighting fixtures. In planning a house nothing needs more careful attention than its illumination. The occupants of homes that are fully piped for gas have at their disposal *artistic fixtures, reading lamps, domes and semi-indirect lighting pieces, which shed an abundance of soft, restful light so agreeable to tired eyes.* The modern Gas Lighting Fixtures handled by us are real works of art, and specially designed to meet the needs of our most exacting customers.

Modern Gas Lighting Fixtures are readily and conveniently lighted or extinguished by a turn of a button or a pull of a chain. Modern Gas Light in any house means an abundance of mellow eye-pleasing illumination, and by its use is obtained a continuous, artistic, convenient and dependable service.

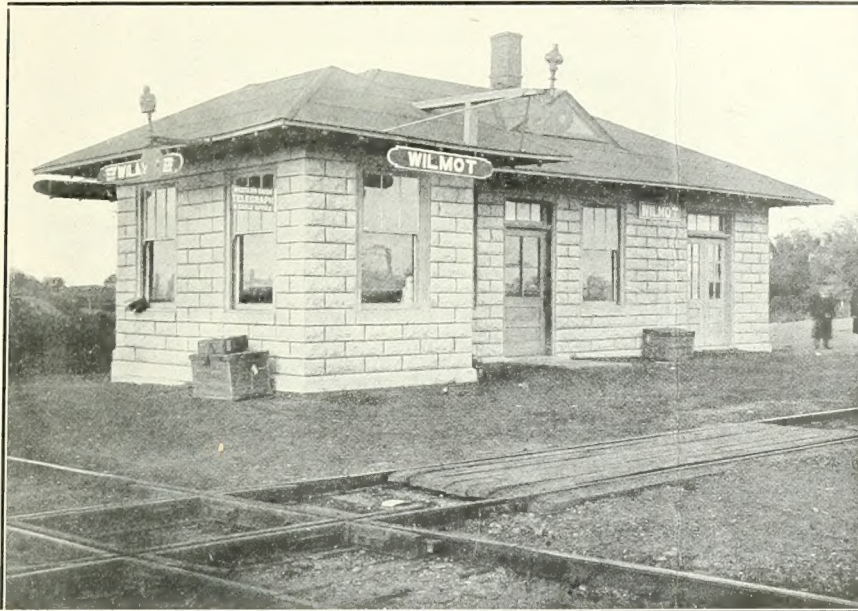
The Consumers' Gas Company

12-14 Adelaide St. W.

Telephone Main 1933-1188



This Building is Built with



Granite Faced Waterproofed, Hollow, Cement Building Blocks

We manufacture the
Molds for Casting
these Blocks.

DETROIT, BAY CITY & WESTERN R. R. CO.
"The Handy Route"
Office of President and General Manager
Bay City, Mich.

Zagelmeyer Cast Stone Block Machinery Co.,
Bay City, Michigan.
Gentlemen:—

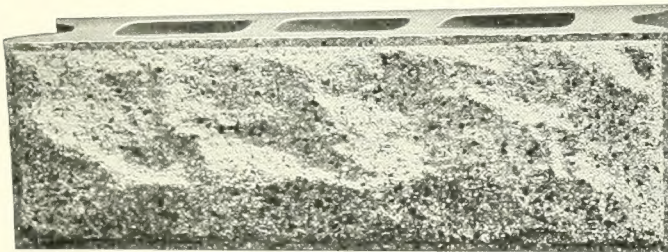
About a year ago we purchased enough of your granite concrete building blocks to erect a railroad station. We plastered directly on the inside of these blocks and have watched results closely during the past winter and find no moisture at all appeared through the walls. The granite facing has also remained intact and gives a beautiful finish to any building erected in this way.

We have received a great many compliments on this building, and we also understand you have received a number of orders from the vicinity where this station was erected. We are indeed pleased to recommend these blocks as something unusual in the cast stone line. We are so well pleased with results that we are now placing an order with you for enough material for three additional stations, all of the same material.

TLH /W.

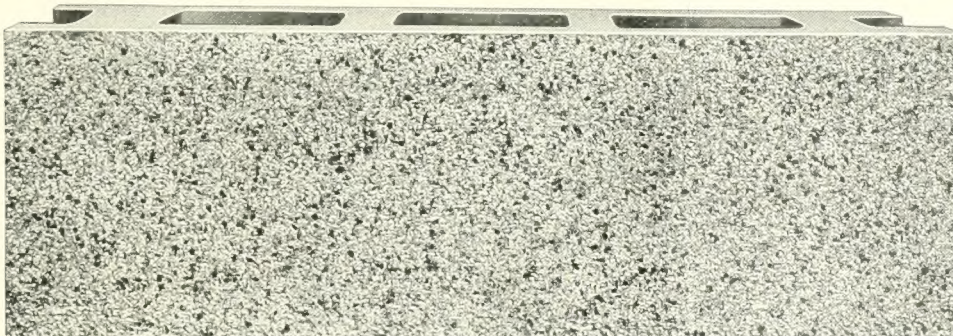
Thos. L. Handy,
President and General Manager.

Yours truly,
Thos. L. Handy, President and Gen. Mgr.



8 x 8 x 24 inch Granite Rock Face Block

By a new process, which protects the facing, while the block is being cast, we eliminate all traces of cement from the face of block, and nothing but the GENUINE GRANITE SHOWS IN ALL ITS SPARKLING BEAUTY.



8 x 8 x 24 inch Granite Smooth Faced Block

They Cost Less, They Sell for More, You Sell More of Them.

These cuts show blocks just as they came from the molds; they are not treated with acid or scrubbed with brush, or sprayed.

We challenge the whole world to show us a cement block made by any other system, at any cost, that equals these blocks for beauty, strength, quality, or imperviousness to heat, cold, or moisture.

Send us fifty cents and we will send, freight prepaid, to any point in Canada, one of our granite-faced blocks. YOU WILL SAY WHEN YOU GET IT THAT YOU NEVER SAW A CEMENT BLOCK BEFORE.

They are positively cheaper to make than the ordinary dry-tamp, sand-faced block.

Send for catalog fully describing our system and showing our multiple molds mounted on trucks, for casting hollow cement building blocks.

Cast Stone Block & Machine Co., Limited (Zagelmeyer System)
303 Howard Avenue, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Crown Gypsum Co., Limited

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Hard Wall Plasters
Finishing Plasters
Plaster-Paris

Concrete Plaster

For plastering directly on Concrete Ceilings,
Beams and Walls. In 100 lb. bags ready for
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"BEAVER" Cement Plaster

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